

MAY 20 1914

May 21, 1914

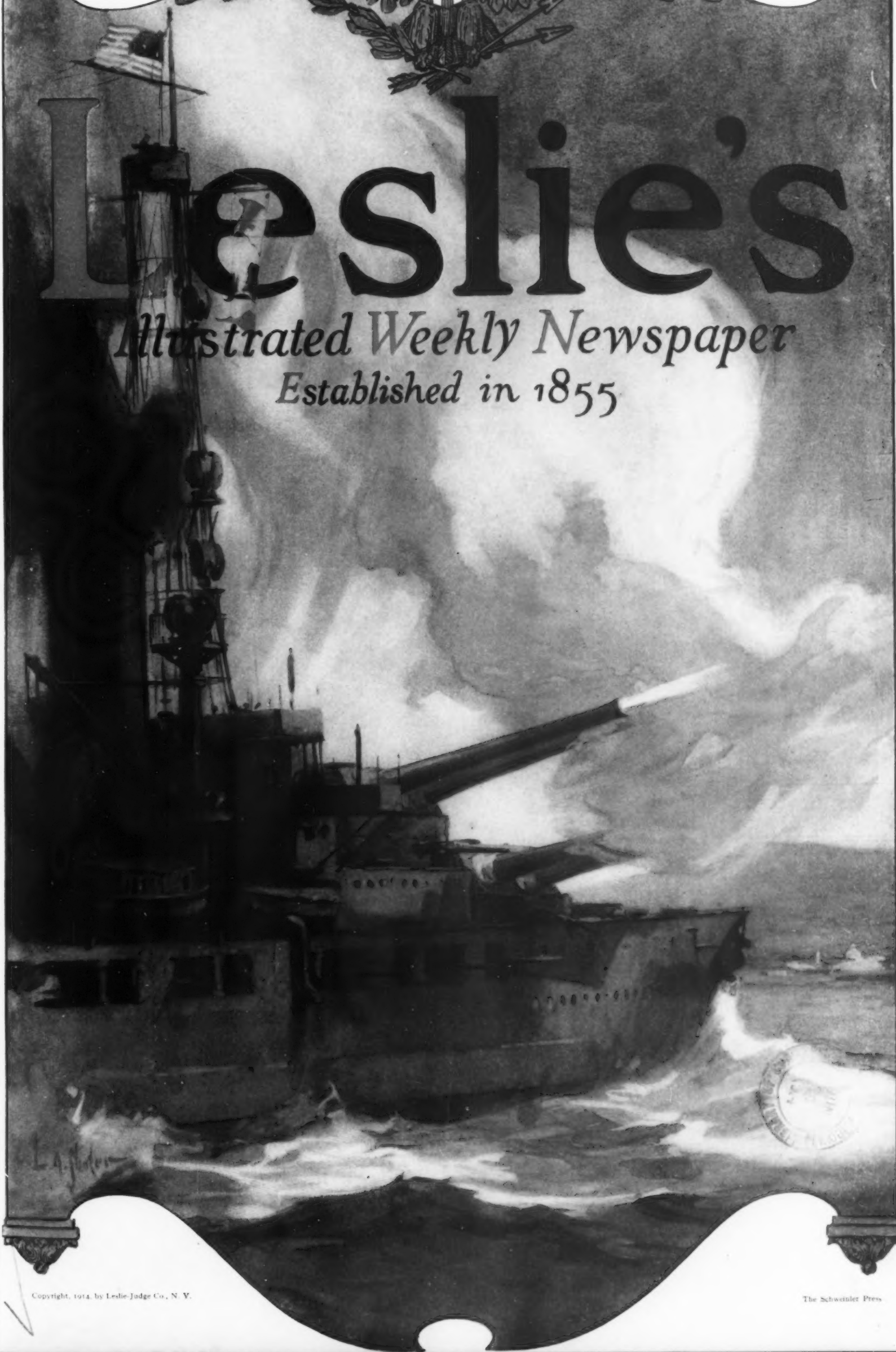
10¢



Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

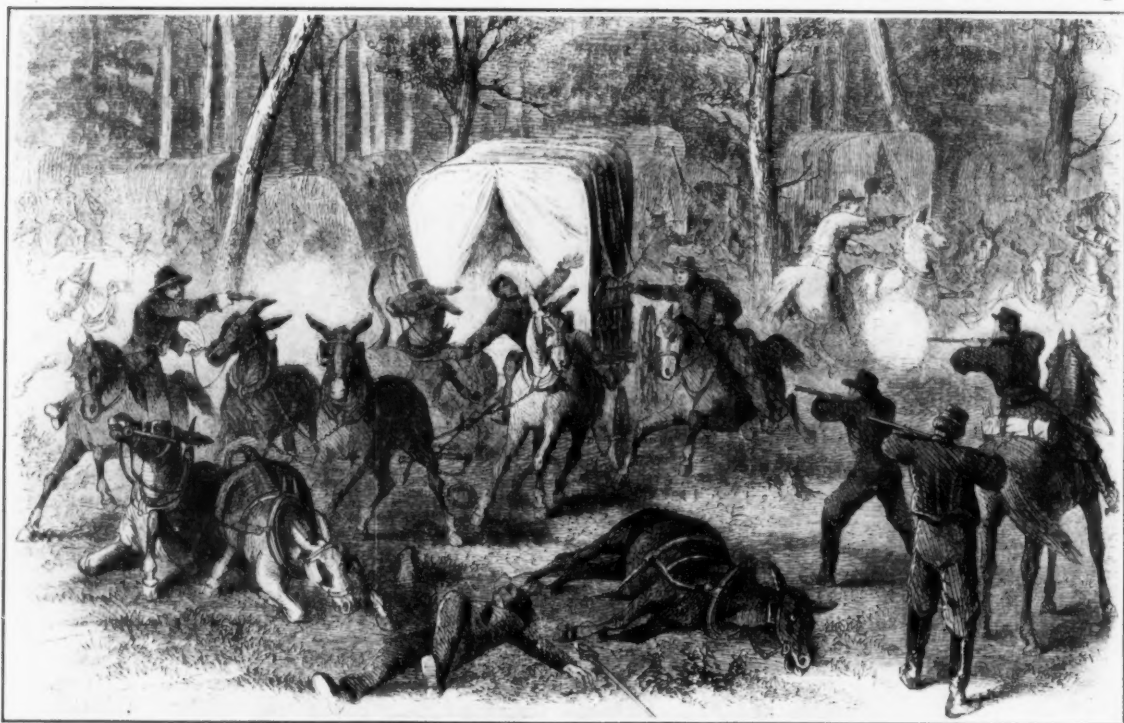
Established in 1855



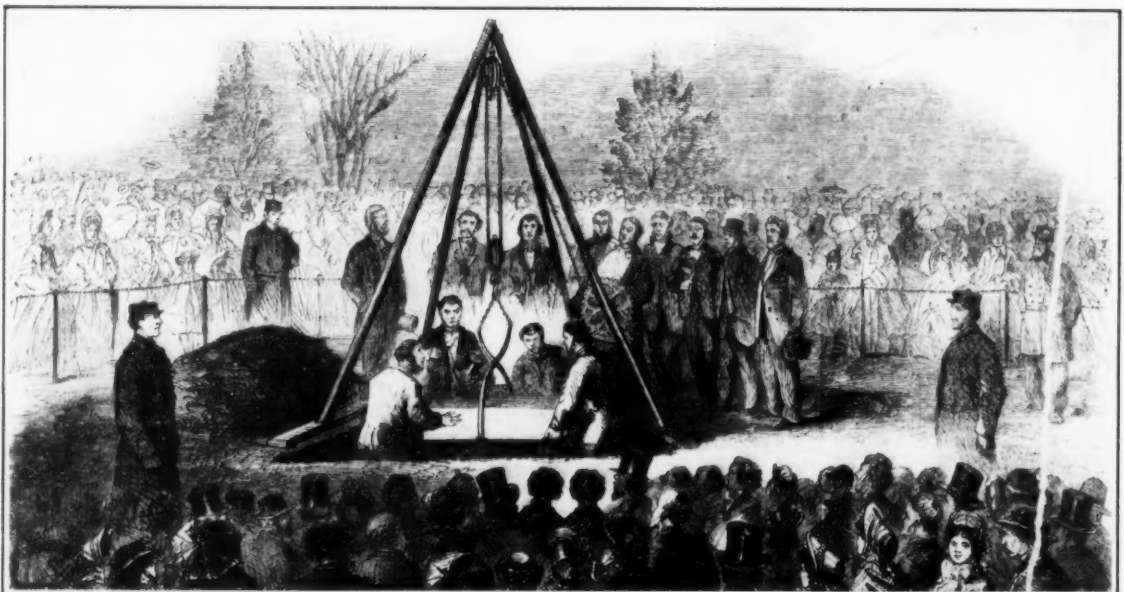
Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items, and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1864

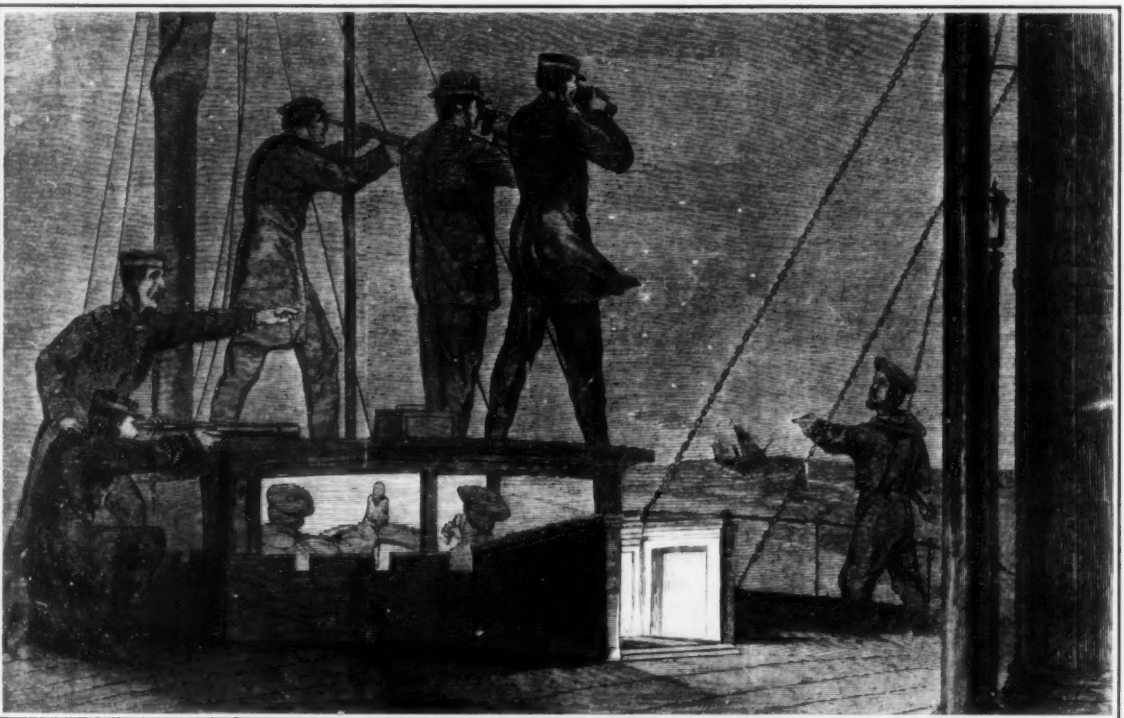
May, 1864



CAPTURING THE SUPPLIES OF AN ARMY
Confederate army capturing a Northern supply train, thus robbing the opposing forces of ten days' rations, a large number of mules and horses and the private baggage of many of the officers. The attack on an army train is done systematically. In a narrow road such as this one at Mansfield, Louisiana, it was merely necessary to kill the front horses or mules of a few wagons at the head of the line, and the whole train of supply wagons was easily taken.



THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY
Of recent date there have been many celebrations in honor of the 350th anniversary of the noted writer's birth, and it is interesting to find in the volumes of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, fifty years ago, pictures and text on the tercentenary of the greatest of English writers. Our sketch shows the laying of a cornerstone of a statue of Shakespeare at Central Park, New York City, April 26th, 1864, in celebration of the 300th anniversary of his birth.



CHASING A BLOCKADE RUNNER AT NIGHT
One of the most difficult tasks of a naval ship is blockade duty. The blockade runners often choose the night in which to run through the line of the enemy's vessels. So great is the precaution exercised that two blockade runners have been known, when fairly in, to have desisted each other's dark hull, and each supposing the other to be a blockader, stole out to sea again. Our sketch by E. B. Hough shows Northern officers watching a "runner" at night, when the harbor of Mobile was under blockade by Union men-o-war.

WHEN we hear a novice playing the organ, we think the instrument has one stop too few.

SOME rich men keep cross dogs around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite" may get it outside the door.

WOMAN must remember that she brought more sin and misery into the world by her eating than ever man has done by his drinking.

SHIRT collars of linen, cotton, paper and steel, are common, but to this catalogue are now to be added shirt collars made from vulcanized India rubber. The new invention has just been patented in England.

THE Sultan has appointed two Christians members of the Grand Council, and others have been promoted to high official positions. This liberal tendency on his part is a mark of progress, which predicts well for Turkey.

THE *New York Journal of Commerce* says: "Some cities suffer from earthquakes, others from floods, others from plagues, others from excess of beggars, but the scourge and chastisement of New York is its local government."

SELDOM has any loan been so welcomed by the moneyed world as the United States 10.40 loan. In one month thirty-three million were subscribed for, and there is no doubt but every dollar the Government wants will be got at 5 per cent. interest, payable in gold. It is the best investment of the day.

IN the House of Representatives the Military Committee has reported a bill increasing the pay of private soldiers from \$13 to \$16 per month; corporals, to \$18; sergeants, to \$20; orderly-sergeants, to \$24; sergeant-majors, to \$26; and paymaster's clerks to \$1,200 per annum. Some discussion ensued, and the bill was passed unanimously.

THE increase of pay of soldiers, passed by the House, May 2, will involve an additional expenditure of between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 per annum. The increase is to take effect from the 1st of May.

MASSERAS, the editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, has been appointed by the Emperor of France Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, in consideration of the "zeal and talent with which he has defended French interests in America, and the care which he had constantly taken to enlighten public opinion in regard to the character and policy of the Imperial Government."

A WOMAN has, for the first time in England, passed a first medical examination. She had applied to the University of London and of St. Andrews, to the College of Surgeons of London and of Edinburgh, and to the College of Physicians of Edinburgh—but all in vain. Each of these learned bodies refused to allow her to compete for the degree which would have given her a legal qualification to labor in the cure of human ills, and finally she appealed to Apothecaries Hall, and having been examined in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany and materia medica—which she had studied for the prescribed five years—was successful in passing. A further course of eighteen months' study is required, when, if proved duly qualified, she will receive a license to practise.

THE proceedings instituted by Judge Barnard against Horace Greeley for "contempt" was brought to a close on the 28th ult., by Mr. Greeley appearing in Court, and answering the interrogatories about his editorship and proprietorship of the *Tribune*. He protested against the jurisdiction of the Court, and against the whole proceedings as illegal, but admitted he was the responsible editor of the *Tribune*, and was willing to take the consequence of whatever contempt had been shown in the case. Judge Barnard said in substance, that the object of the proceedings was to correct the growing evil of abuse heaped upon public men by certain newspapers with which they differed in politics, expressing himself satisfied with Mr. Greeley's answers to the interrogatories, and ordered him to be discharged.



The General
says:—

The three biggest mills in the roofing industry are behind the **Certain-teed** label, on every roll and crate of

Certain-teed ROOFING

Guaranteed for 15 years
and will last longer

Roofing Tests—True and Otherwise

By George M. Brown, President, General Roofing Manufacturing Company

As you walk down the concrete run-way to catch your train in the new Grand Central Station in New York, you wonder why one portion of the run-way is pinkish in color, the next fifteen or twenty feet dull gray, and the next gleaming with innumerable sparks of mica, or carborundum. The point is, they're testing various concrete compounds for wear.

It is exactly the same in buying roofing—the true proof is on the roof.

Roofs do not wear out—they dry out.

No test of toughness has any bearing on the durability of a roof. The thing that a roof is up against is the changing weather conditions, changing temperatures—and time. It does not have to bear rough usage, but it does have to contend against withering up and drying out. Therefore, any test for toughness is a false test.

A soft asphalt center protected by a harder asphalt surface makes the ideal roofing material. It is not tough. It tears easily, compared to many roofings devised to withstand fictitious physical "tests." But it will not dry out—on the roof—until years after the "tested-for toughness" roof has out lived its usefulness and dried up.

There is no test by which you can know in advance the service a roof will give or how long it will last.

There is only one true means of advance knowledge—and that is reputation and guarantee of the manufacturer. But you must go further than that even. You must look beyond the manufacturer's guarantee for what is behind it—for the responsibility to make good the guarantee.

We could not guarantee **Certain-teed** Roofing for fifteen years if it were not built upon the properly blended soft center asphalt basis with the harder asphalt protecting surface.

You can buy roofing for less than the price of **Certain-teed**. But at most your saving is but a few dollars—and it's poor economy.

Certain-teed

is always reasonable in price—and 15 years service guaranteed is the best advance roof-knowledge there is.

General Roofing Manufacturing Co.
World's largest manufacturers of roofing and building papers

E. St. Louis, Ill. York, Pa. Marquette, Ill. New York City
Boston Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco
Seattle London, England Hamburg, Germany

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVIII

Thursday, May 21, 1914

No. 3063

CONTENTS

Cover design, "Defending the Flag." Drawing by	L. A. Shafer	482
Leslie's Fifty Years Ago. With illustrations	E. W. Kemble	484
"Eventually—Why Not Now?" Cartoon		485
Editorial		486
The Rally Around the Flag. With photos	Oswald F. Schuette	487
A Mexican City in Wartime. Photos		488
Letters of a Self-Made Failure. With illustrations	Maurice Switzer	489
People Talked About. Photos		490
The Old Fan Says. Illustrated by "Zim"	Ed A. Goewey	491
The Indian and the Auto. With photos	Fred W. Vincent	491
The Greatest Trust in the World.	H. E. Babcock	491
Under the Stars and Stripes in Mexico. Photos		492-3.
The Public Forum.		496
In the World of Womankind.	Kate Upson Clark	497
Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers.		500-1

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue; Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, 31 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C. Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldgs., London, E. C.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper.

It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

Copyright 1914, by Leslie-Judge Company, Publishers. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Matter at Post-office Dept., Canada, Cable Address "Judgark." Telephone, 6632, Madison Square. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, Brunswick Bldg., 225 Fifth Ave., New York, John A. Sleicher, President, Reuben P. Sleicher, Secretary, A. E. Rollator, Treasurer.

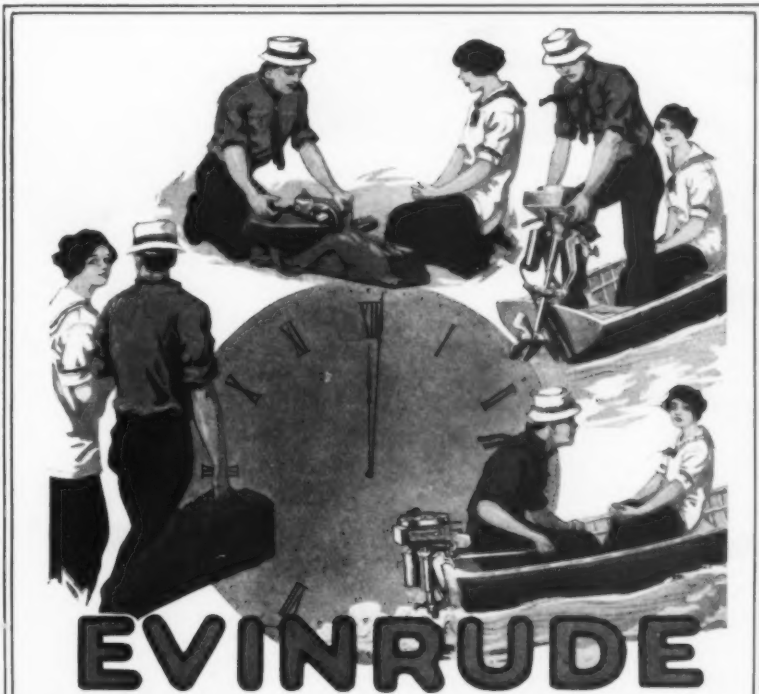
To Contributors: Leslie's will be glad to consider photos submitted by any amateur or professional.

Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published.

2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper.

3. Whether or not they are copyrighted. If no copyright appears on them the legal assumption is that there is no liability on our part for their use.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.



Make a Motor-Boat of Any Rowboat in Less Than One Minute

Any rowboat will be a motor-boat if you own an Evinrude Detachable Rowboat Motor. It starts with one-twelfth turn of fly-wheel—no cranking, and drives a rowboat 8 miles an hour—a canoe 12 miles. So simple to operate that women and children are "Evinruding" everywhere. Why not get one for your vacation?

The Famous Maxim-Silencer

can be applied to either 1913 or 1914 models, and while "Evinrude" has always been practically silent in operation, this addition makes it a veritable triumph. No similar motor can use the Maxim Silencer. It has been added to the already long list as exclusive "Evinrude" features. There are no batteries to carry and it is the only marine motor in the world having a

Built-In Reversible Magneto

This magneto is not affected by rain, waves or even complete submersion. The "Evinrude" is built by the largest manufacturers of rowboat motors in the world. Capacity, 60,000 "Evinrudes." Has been adopted by twelve governments, including the U. S. A. Weight about 50 lbs., may be carried like a suit case.

For sale at Hardware and Sporting Goods Dealers Everywhere
Illustrated Catalog Free Upon Request

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY, 136 F St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturers of the

Branches:
San Francisco, 423 Market Street
Portland, Ore., 106 Fourth Street
Jacksonville, Fla., Ft. of Main St.



Branches:
New York, 69 Cortlandt Street
Boston, 218 State Street
Savannah, Ga., Stiles Ave. and
W. Gaston Street

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

NECKWEAR, identified by the name "Cheney Silks" in the neckband, is being shown in pleasing variety at leading men's shops. Wash ties—tubulars, open-end scarfs and other fashionable styles and designs. Ask to see them.

CHENEY BROTHERS

Silk Manufacturers

4th Avenue and 18th Street
New York



On Which Side of the Desk Are YOU?

The man before the desk works with his hands and is paid for his labor. The man behind the desk works with his head and is paid for his knowledge. It is merely a question of KNOWING HOW.

The first step in "knowing how" is simply a matter of cutting out, filling in and mailing us the coupon shown below.

In return we will show you how to improve your position, increase your salary, or get into a more congenial occupation, without leaving home or losing an hour of time from your present work.

There are no requirements beyond the ability to read and write, and the ambition to succeed.

Thousands of men date the beginning of their success to the day they filled in this coupon. Take the first step in your own advancement today. Mail the Coupon NOW.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Box 1009, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without any obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X.

Salesmanship	Civil Service
Electrical Engineer	Bookkeeping
Elec. Lighting Supt.	Stenography & Typewriting
Telephone Expert	Window Trimming
Architect	Show Card Writing
Building Contractor	Lettering and Sign Painting
Architectural Draftsman	Advertising
Structural Engineer	Commercial Illustrating
Cement Construction	Industrial Designing
Mechan. Engineer	Commercial Law
Mechanical Draftsman	Automobile Running
Civil Engineer	English Branches
Rise Superintendent	Poultry Farming
Stationary Engineer	Teacher
Plumbing & Steam Fitting	Agriculture
Gas Engines	Chemist
	Spanish
	French
	German

Name _____

Present Employer _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____



"Eventually—Why Not Now?"

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. KEMBLE

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, May 21, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Poverty!

CARNEGIE was a telegraph operator during his early days, often working twenty-four hours without relief or rest. John D. Rockefeller was a clerk in a minor position with no limit to his hours of service and few holidays. Charles M. Schwab, now the head of the Bethlehem Steel concern, was a boy working around the forges. Henry C. Frick, the acknowledged father of the steel and iron industry of the United States, was a barefoot boy on a farm when other boys of his age were at school.

Many of the presidents of our leading railroads began as trainmen and some as flagmen and rose through all the positions of toil to receive the reward of merit. President Vanderbilt, of the great National City Bank, of New York, has told us of the heads of his institution and of other prosperous banks who began as boys on the farm or clerks in stores. None of these was ever found complaining of the long hours of toil. They were never sitting on the doorstep of the prosperous shaking their fists with envy.

They were not crying out on street corners, or hanging about legislative halls demanding new laws to take from those who had and give to those who had not. These self-made men are the type that master problems. They achieved success by watching for opportunity, by building on a foundation of industry, thrift and integrity. They built their big business affairs on the credit of a good name and a high character. No great business in this country or in any other will ever be built up unless the builders have the qualities that win.

The boys who win seek no adventitious aids, waste nothing on luxuries. They depend upon their own resources. When weary, they plod on; falling, they rise again with grim determination to overcome every obstacle. They ask no help, beg no alms, and raise no mad outcry that the state owes them a living.

Hundreds of thousands of poor boys in this country have risen solely on merit, and others are doing it with an indomitable spirit, that envies nothing but opportunity.

Nearly all our great captains of industry, in boyhood lived in the humblest homes. Many brushed the snow from their pillows in cabins on the plains when they went to bed at night and reverently thanked God that they had a bed on which to sleep. Their fare was simple, but never a word of complaint. These knew what poverty meant. They have more real sympathy with the deserving and the unfortunate than all the demagogues who thrive on politics, all the muckrakers who write for \$100 a page and all the bogus uplifters wandering about Chautauqua circles pleading the cause of the dear people for \$300 a plea.

While others are preaching the gospel of discontent, let the considerate hold up the examples of our successful men as the parents of these successful men held others up as worthy examples for them to follow. The boys who have made successful men were workers, not loiterers. They wasted no time on trashy books, frothy entertainment and tango dances. They read "The Pilgrim's Progress," the story of the life of George Washington, the achievements of other notable men in history, and they did not forget their father's Bible and their mother's prayers.

Woe to those who are progressing so fast as to send the best things of the past into the discard. Woe to those who preach a new gospel of envy, hatred, selfishness and rebellion against man and God.

The eternal verities remain. Injustice, poverty and suffering are never absent, but courage, truth and faith still mark the noblest manhood and still inspire the highest success.

Looking Toward 1916

THE suggestion of Senator Root for the presidential nomination, on the Republican ticket in 1916, was promptly squelched by Mr. Root in open Senate. This was a disappointment to a great many in both parties who believe that the country is turning towards the selection of a conservative candidate and a safe, experienced

Success No Crime

Senator Henry C. Lodge of Massachusetts

IT will be dangerous when we assume that if a man has succeeded, if a man has accumulated wealth honestly and fairly, therefore he ought to be brought to the block and punished for the mere fact that his brains and his character and his work and self-control have enabled him to rise. Success has been held out as the prize for every American boy. Now we are holding out to him the suggestion that he cannot reach success without pursuing devious ways, and that if he does attain success, if he does amass a fortune, he is to be an object of suspicion to all his fellow men.

statesman in 1916. The reaction from radicalism tends in this direction. Ex-Secretary Knox has been regarded by many with favor. Probably neither Root nor Knox would be as strong with the progressive element as another whose name is frequently heard, and that is Associate Justice Hughes. The only objection to this suggestion is the popular disinclination to see any occupant of the bench mix in politics.

The country may be assured that such advances as might be made to induce Justice Hughes to allow his name to go before the people as an aspirant for political honors, if there be any such advances, will be by the country. Several wearers of the ermine have had their names coupled with high political posts. John McLean of Ohio, Samuel F. Miller of Iowa, David Davis of Illinois, Stephen J. Field of California, Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, and Salmon P. Chase of Ohio frequently were mentioned in connection with the presidential candidacy of one or other of the great parties. Chief Justice Chase figured in that role for several years. Many of his admiring fellow countrymen said that Chief Justice Marshall was too large a man for the presidential post.

Justice Hughes is the most popular man on the political horizon to-day. He had greater prestige than had any of his associates when elevated to the Supreme Court of the United States. A leading member of the bar in the country's largest state, he participated in more cases of national importance than did any other man not on the bench. Of course he would not consent to allow his name to go before the country as an aspirant for the nomination. It is uncertain that he would permit the use of his name in connection with the office even if the candidacy were to be offered him by the National Convention unanimously.

At the head of the ticket, however, his name would be a large asset for the Republican party, and justify the hope of that organization's unification and success.

Killing Business

NEVER were underlying conditions more favorable to the prosperity of the country than now. Stocks of merchandise are at a low point with manufacturer, jobber and retailer. Capital in abundance is awaiting investment. "The only thing that is needed," says H. M. McKinney in the *Chicago Daily News*, "to set the wheels of business whirling, giving employment to hundreds of thousands of idle workers, is confidence." What has shattered the confidence of the people? Who is responsible for killing business when all the fundamental conditions of prosperity are sound? The process of adjustment to the new tariff, uncertainty concerning the working of the new financial system, the proposed new trust legislation, and the threats at Washington of endless investigations and legislation have all had their effect in intimidating capital and stifling business progress. But as the *Daily News* points out, the delay of the Interstate Commerce Commission in deciding the appeal of the railroads for increased freight rates has done more than any other one thing to unsettle business and destroy confidence. A few hundred millionaires or a few thousand stockholders are not the only ones who suffer when the railroads suffer. The prosperity of every line of industry or business and of every individual throughout the country depends upon the prosperity of the railroads. Yet a year has passed since the application of the railroads for a five per cent. freight increase was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is still uncertain when a decision will be reached.

Not only has there been unreasonable delay, but the Commission, which is supposed to be an impartial, judicial body has had as its counsel Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, who has long been known as being bitterly antagonistic to the railroads. The position of Mr. Brandeis in the course of the hearings has been that of a prosecuting attorney against the railroads. This has made the public feel some doubt as to the fairness of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while its prolonged delay in handing down a decision has indicated a lack of appreciation of the effect such delay has upon the business interests of the country. Nothing destroys confidence like uncertainty and delay. The Interstate Commerce Commission can best serve the interests of prosperity by an early decision in the rate case.

The Plain Truth

WORK! To every man belongs the right to work or the right to quit, and the State should protect him in the exercise of this right. The Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association appealed to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from a lower court's decision to the effect that John Corneliier, who had participated in a strike, was entitled to damages because a so-called "blacklist" had prevented him from obtaining employment. The Supreme Court in the decision read by Judge Loring held that the manufacturers had a right to combine to resist the strike and that the "blacklist" was not in the nature of a boycott. The rule works both ways. If the employee may refuse to work, and no one questions this, the employer is free to refuse reemployment. This does not alter the fact that it would be a good thing if both strikes and boycotts in labor disputes everywhere could be done away with forever, through a voluntary submission of differences to arbitration.

CHINA! The overthrow of the old Chinese despotism and the transformation of the empire into a republic was one of the miracles of history. The promulgation of the amended Constitution by the Constitutional convention invites, however, the query, Is China Really a Republic? The new constitution clothes the President of the Republic with the powers of a despot. He is empowered to convoke, open, suspend, close and dissolve the Legislature. With the approval of the Administrative Council he may withhold his consent to the promulgation of measures even if re-passed by a three-fourths majority of the Legislature. The President is to have sole power to appoint and dismiss civil and military officials, to declare war and conclude peace, and is given complete control of the army and navy. There are other republics which give to their chief executives greater powers than those exercised by many constitutional monarchs, but it remained for China, the last in the list of republics, to make its chief executive an absolute dictator. Representative democracy in the Western world has come as the result of centuries of struggle. The East has the inspiration of our example, but we place our expectations too high if we look to China, after centuries of despotism and stagnation, to accomplish in a generation or two what it took the Western world hundreds of years to attain.

HONOR! President Wilson has had no stronger supporter of his stand for repeal of the toll exemption clause of the canal act than Senator Lodge. Senator Lodge voted against the clause when it was embodied in the canal act, and in the issue raised against it by President Wilson he has refused to make political capital, even though the President has not enjoyed the solid backing of his own party. To thwart the purposes or to discredit the policies of the head of a political party is legitimate political warfare, but as Senator Lodge points out, "to discredit or break down the President of the United States upon a question of foreign policy is quite another thing, never to be undertaken except for very grave reasons. To do so is to break down and discredit the representative of the whole country in the great forum of the nations of the earth, and paralyze his future power and usefulness in that field where he, and he alone, can declare and represent the policies, the honor and dignity of the United States." The appeal which President Wilson made to Congress was to repeal the tolls exemption clause in order that he might not be embarrassed in the delicate relationships which he, as the country's representative, sustained with foreign powers. In the steps we have been forced to take in Mexico the advantage of our maintaining cordial relations with the rest of the world has been fully demonstrated. The Mexican crisis, indeed, offers a most opportune time to repeal the tolls exemption clause. There may be honest difference of opinion in our own country as to our right to exemption under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, but foreign opinion is a unit against us. We cannot afford to fly in the face of this universal adverse opinion in contending for an interpretation of our rights under the treaty, a contention which represents, apparently, only a minority of public opinion in this country.

The Rally Around the Flag

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.



WALKER
THE FLAG, NOT
THE RACE, COUNTS

Joseph S. Escjeda, a Texas-born Mexican, who has organized a company of 200 Mexicans to fight for the United States, should this country have war with the land of his forefathers. The officers and men of this company speak Spanish and know northern Mexico well.

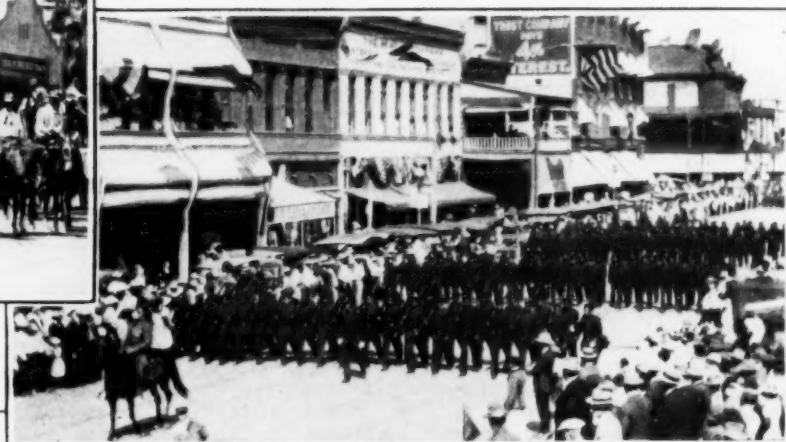


BIDDING THE SOLDIERS GODSPEED
Great crowd gathered on the wharf at Galveston, Tex., to witness the departure for Vera Cruz of General Funston and 5,000 regulars. The civilians, who included many women and children, loudly cheered the soldiers.



ROUGH RIDERS OF THE SOUTHWEST

Cowboys and rangers of Arizona who would be ready on a moment's notice to dash across the border in the event of American intervention in Mexico. These men who appeared in the recent Aztec Sun Fete parade at Phoenix, Ariz., are remarkably good riders and skilled marksmen.



"ORIGINAL" AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Cadets of the United States Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz., parading with military precision. These young redmen would rally around the Stars and Stripes in case of war. Many Indians recently offered their services to the government.



UNCLE SAM'S LOYAL SAILOR BOYS

Some of the thousands of husky youths who went to Vera Cruz on our warships and took an active part in the occupation of the Mexican city.

WHEN President Wilson's acceptance of Huerta's defiant challenge sounded the shrill alarm of war, a thrill of patriotism moved every American heart. For whatever may be the sordid and debased aspects of war itself, there is no question that it also can arouse the noblest impulses and bring to the front the finer sentiments of sacrifice and unselfish devotion to a nation's cause.

In the trying hours when President Wilson bowed under the burden of the fearful responsibility of bloodshed and a conflict of nations, he found almost the only cheer in the spontaneous outburst of patriotic support that came to the White House: from a thousand scattered sources from all ends of the nation, from political friend and foe—from all America. Some of it was inspired by the far-off echoes of the thunder of battle and the thrill of rolling drums and screeching fifes and bugles. But more of it was the response to the quieter call of patriotism and the silent appeal of humanity.

One item, for instance, which at the time dared scarcely to be mentioned, probably did more than anything else to reassure President Wilson that the nation's life and honor were safe in the hands of all her sons. When General Carranza threatened because Vera Cruz had been taken, there was an immediate demand from the President's naval and military advisers that the embargo on shipments of arms to the Constitutionalists, which had been raised, should be immediately restored. They warned the President that every bullet shipped across the Rio Grande might have to be carried back in the body of an American soldier. Secretary Bryan opposed the restoration of the embargo because to do so might inflame the Constitutionalists by making them again officially a public enemy, while he still had hopes of using them as our allies. President Wilson yielded. And then came the word that saved the whole situation. The powder manufacturers and the makers of arms and ammunition, with whom the profits of war are assumed to outweigh all nobler motives of patriotism, notified President Wilson that they would

permit no further shipments to be sent to the Constitutionalists and that they would not object to holding at the border such consignments as were then on the way. The result was that a War Department order ended the difficulty, although under the statute only the solemn proclamation of President Wilson himself could legally be effective.

This demonstration must have been particularly disappointing to Secretary Bryan, for his pet taunt to those whose disagreement with him he ascribed to belligerent and unpatriotic motives has been: "You must own a powder factory, and therefore must want war." That, for instance, was his complaint to newspapermen whose ranks he had left and whom he assumed to be no longer inspired by anything but sordid motives and whose patriotism he continually impugned. Fortunately neither President Wilson nor the other members of the Cabinet shared Secretary Bryan's views.

But in a thousand other ways the nobler sentiments of

all the United States made themselves manifest in those critical days when the death of our sailors and marines at Vera Cruz brought the war clouds down upon the capital. In the front rank of those who pleaded for an opportunity of sacrificing upon the altar of the nation were thousands of women who offered to go to the front as nurses. Hundreds of women's organizations sent resolutions of aid and of promise. The suffragettes and anti-suffragettes vied with each other in their offers to the President. The Daughters of the American Revolution in their convention at Washington made resolutions offering their support the first order of business.

There had been no call for volunteers, no summons to the flag. But veterans of the Civil and even of the first Mexican War, soldiers who fought in the Indian wars and in the Spanish War, camp after camp of Confederate veterans, chaplains of all denominations, physicians, aviators—all flooded the White House with offers to go to the front, and usually their offers were eloquent pleas to be allowed to be among the first to go. Nor was this by any means confined to men of American birth. From all over the country organizations of foreign-born citizens, many of whom had fought in European wars, sent in resolutions declaring loyalty to the flag and offering their service in any capacity the President could accept.

Nor were these offers confined to communications to the President. The War and Navy Departments, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, the governors of all the States, were deluged with pleas of those who felt that the flag and the honor of the nation were in danger and who were ready to make the highest and the noblest sacrifice that that nation might triumph and that peace and justice might be restored upon the American continent.



A TOUCH OF NATURE
A soldier, full of devotion to the flag, giving his little daughter a farewell kiss just before he boarded a transport bound for Vera Cruz.

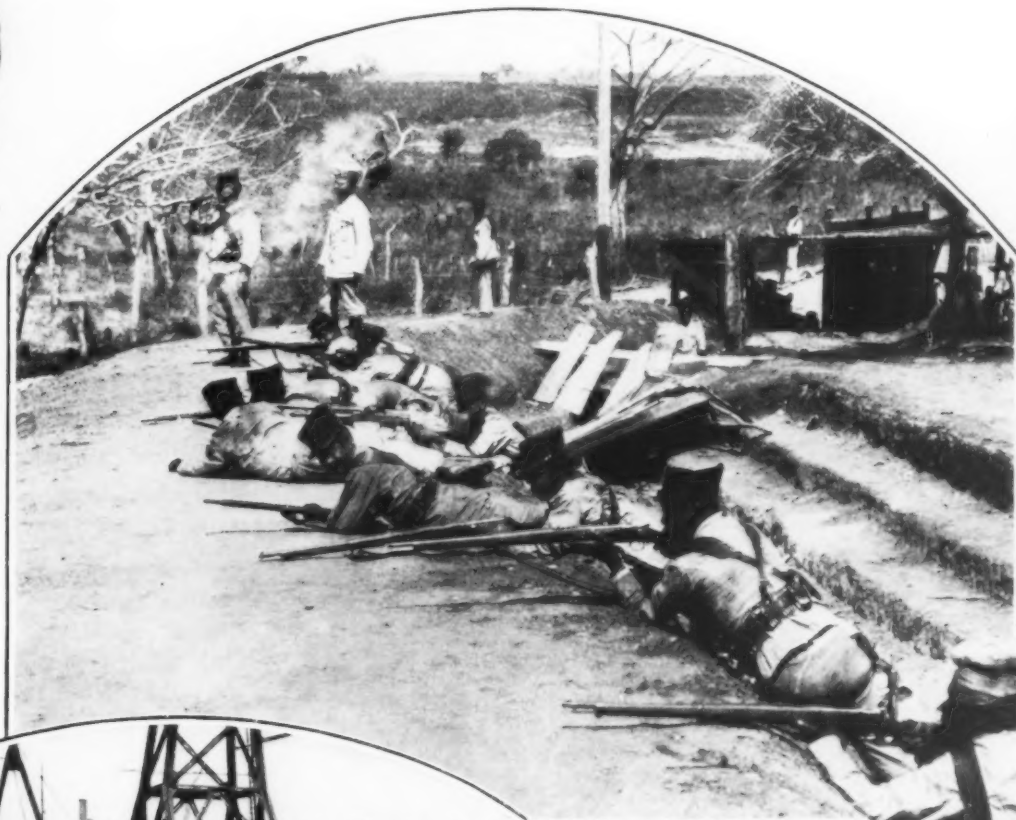
A Mexican City in War Time

Militant scenes at Tampico, Mexico, and the rescue by German sailors of hundreds of imperiled Americans

Photos Copyright by Int'l News



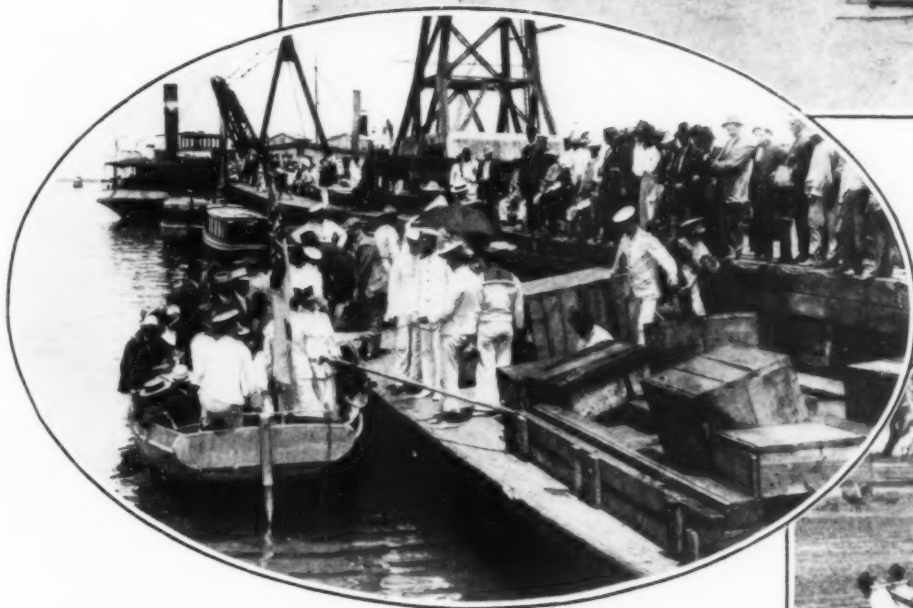
GENERAL ZARAGOZA
Commander of the Federal troops in Tampico. He refused to salute the American flag after several of our naval sailors had been arrested when they went ashore for supplies.



TYPICAL MEXICAN SOLDIER
One of the defenders of Tampico. He carried a gun in one hand and a cigar in the other. It is said that Mexican fighting men often smoke cigarettes while in battle.

HOW THE FEDERALS DEFENDED THE CITY

Shallow trenches on the outskirts of Tampico lined with Huerta's soldiers exchanging shots with the enemy. The city was put in a state of siege by thousands of rebels, who made fierce attacks upon it. Tampico is a leading port, in an oil district with enormously productive wells. The rebels were eager to capture it so as to have an outlet for cotton and an entry for munitions of war.



GERMANS RESCUING IMPERILED AMERICANS

There were hundreds of American men, women and children in Tampico, and for a time some of our warships lay near the town with guns trained upon it. Fearing that this would create ill feeling, the vessels withdrew several miles to sea. After the taking of Vera Cruz, however, an infuriated Mexican mob besieged a hotel at Tampico, in which 300 Americans had taken refuge. The captain of the German cruiser *Dresden*, which was in the harbor, sent word that if the riot continued he would send marines ashore. Later German naval officers and sailors landed and escorted the besieged Americans safely to the wharf, whence they were taken out to our own ships.



"THE ENEMY COMES! BRING UP THE GUNS!"

Federals hurrying artillery into position to check a threatened approach of the Constitutionalist besiegers. The garrison was pretty well supplied with modern weapons, and so was able to make a protracted defense. Reports that General Villa would lead an army in person and strive to storm the city caused great alarm among the residents.



DEVASTATION MARKS THE REBEL MARCH

Ruins of an extensive oil property at Dona Cecilia, near Tampico, which was burned by the Constitutionalist's in one of their raids in that vicinity. They threatened, if the American warships remained in the harbor, to let out the oil from the large tanks into the Panuco River and set it on fire. This meant the almost certain destruction of the town by flames.



BRITAIN PROMPT TO PROTECT HER NATIONALS

British sailors from H. M. cruiser *Essex* hauling artillery through the streets of Tampico for the safeguarding of British property. It is the boast of Great Britain that she extends protection to her subjects in whatever land they may reside.

Letters of a Self-Made Failure

By MAURICE SWITZER



EDITOR'S NOTE.—The question is often asked why some men succeed while others fail. Various answers are given, but all are interesting. The letters of "A Self-Made Failure," the fifth of which we publish herewith, are unique. All will have an absorbing interest. While the letters are written in a humorous vein, they are on the serious subject of business. "A Self-Made Failure" who has found success in a different field writes to his younger brother who is beginning his business career in New York. In an epigrammatic style, with a touch of irresistible humor, the elder brother seeks to impart his system of philosophy and the results of his experience to the younger man, in the hope of saving the latter from the mistakes of the former.

OLDBURG, Dec. 1, 1912.

Dear Bob:

That you haven't returned the fifty doesn't worry me a minute. Had you failed to refer to it I might have been in doubt, but the fact that the obligation is still on your mind is a hopeful sign.

A fellow may be unable to pay his obligations, but he should always be able to remember them. Many a man has gone broke and still kept the respect of his creditors. You can get along without credit if you retain your honor, but he's in a bad fix who loses both.

You write that you have turned down a job with a small house because you feared it would stamp you as a cheap man and perhaps militate against your connecting with a big concern later.

Your logic is warped. The view you take is merely the triumph of pride over reason. No idle man who is compelled to borrow money ought to turn down any honest job, and the fellow who makes his environment the excuse for remaining little lacks the very essentials that make a big man in any position.

Most men who have amounted to anything started with nothing but ability and determination—a combination which recognizes no man-made limitations.

I know what it is to be broke and in the hole, and you can take it from me that a ham sandwich paid for out of your hard-earned cash is a lot more enjoyable than a free ten-course banquet at the swellest hotel in town, when you're out of a job and haven't a sou in your jeans!

No man ever went broke taking profits, and every day you're out of work is a loss of that day's proceeds.

Any kind of work is better than idleness, which is directly responsible for most of the unhappiness in this world.

Idleness is a dangerous thing; it may grow into a habit that might stick to you after you get back in harness, and the man who loaf on his job is only fooling himself.

Eternal, intelligent effort is the price of commercial growth, and where there is no progression there is bound to be retrogression. Business is something like aeroplaning: to stop is to drop and to drop is generally to bust.

No house that tolerates inefficiency can endure. Nearly everything in the universe moves, from the brooklets to the sea; it's the stagnant pool that stinks.

A live house may for a time overlook inefficiency here and there in the organization but only temporarily. The wide-awake concern usually gets wise to those who are delivering the goods, and when that time comes the sleeper gets what's coming to him. So no matter how you look at it, there's no percentage of profit in loafing in or out of a job.

If I had an enemy, and wanted to get even with him, I could wish him nothing worse than to land in a soft job and get the loafing habit. It would only be a question of time before he or the job petered out, and the longer he held on the worse off he'd be in the end; for there is a law of compensation which somehow or other makes us work in old age for the time we waste in youth, or suffer if we can't make good.

Pin your faith to this law of compensation, but don't take any stock in the law of chance; there's no such thing. Waiting for something to turn up in the belief that things are bound to come your way eventually is throwing dice with fate. Many a good dog never got a decent bone until his teeth were gone.

In the foolish period I knew a chap who made it a practice to sit in a five-handed game seven nights in the week and contribute his total daily earnings on six of them. He knew the rules of the game, too, and he had everybody's sympathy, for he certainly owned a streak of hard luck that would have discouraged legitimate effort in any other direction long before. But Rudolph was no quitter; he hung on with grim determination and continued with unvarying regularity to play and to pay.

One night on the way home I asked him why he didn't quit the game. "It looks like you can't win," said I. "Cut it out—stop for six months anyhow."

"Not on your life," replied Rudolph. "This thing's got to break for me some time, and when it does I'm going to be on the works."

"It might get worse," I suggested. "Chuck it for six months and it may turn the other way."

"Say," said he, "I'm too deep in the hole to waste six months. It's got to get better, I tell you, and when the turn comes how the deuce am I going to know it unless I keep on playing?"

I couldn't argue against that brand of logic, but he still owes me forty dollars that I loaned him two months later with which to go West. The last time I heard of him he was collecting fares for a street car company in Los Angeles. Apparently his luck was still with him.

This may not be the case with you, but why gamble on the future? It has happened; that's tip enough for a wise guy.

If it isn't too late, go back and take the little job you turned down. At the bottom of your refusal is a big chunk of ego.

Just before I heeded the "call" to go out into the great world and build up a name and reputation for myself, in the days when I was burning with ambition and bubbling with enthusiasm, I was offered a job in Oldburg as general

"Plant." You are not up on brooms, which is a pity, but if you ever have to use one, the chances are that it will bear the P-G trade-mark.

I was too big for the little job so I went to a place that I thought would fit my size and I rattled around in it like a bean in a boiler. Griggs was too big for his little job but he managed to make the job big enough to measure up to his abilities. Now he's the president of the Consolidated Broom Products Company and if it hadn't been for his invitation I would never have been able to describe the interior of a seagoing yacht from personal experience.

I have often thought what a lucky man old Pingle was in being unable to secure my valuable services.

It isn't the job that makes the man; it's the man that makes the job.

I'm afraid that you've been mixing with a flock that has you outclassed in either income or earning capacity, and you think that they may pass you up unless you can measure up to them socially.

I told you before that all work was labor and the kind of work you do, so long as it's on the level, should have no bearing on your social position. If it does you're trailing with the wrong bunch.

It's a great deal better for you to be friendless and out of debt than popular and in the hole.

You've been in and out of half a dozen jobs in the last year, and to my way of thinking, without excuse. I'm not one of those who believe in sticking to one thing for life. If a man hasn't got a good bank balance or an interest in the business after he's served a house for ten years, then there's something wrong with either the man or the job.

On the other hand you can make a change every six months, provided each movement is a step in advance.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but a rolling stone is undirected energy; a speeding train, however, which is going somewhere, usually picks up a lot of dust.

People never question the ability of a man whose services are in demand; he can go from one place to another; but the fellow who slips in and out of positions as he changes his clothes is written down as a quitter, and the man who won't "stay put" is unpopular in all walks of life.

You hear a good deal of nonsense about certain people having drifted about in the by-ways of failure until they suddenly found their proper level. Then the rest was easy. With bearings well oiled they slid the gear into high, and passed everything on the road to progress until they finished first in the race and walked away with Fortune's diamond-studded trophy.

No doubt there is a short cut to most places we are trying to reach, but the days we waste and the energy we expend in seeking it, is a greater loss of time and effort in the end, than if we had struck out boldly through the underbrush.

Seek your proper sphere, but hustle while you look; sitting by the roadside and wishing you had a motor car won't get you home.

I believe with you that every man is fitted to do a certain thing better than some other man; but the trouble with that is that the work we are cleverest at we often decline to do as a matter of pride. I never yet have seen a man who didn't think his own line was the toughest in the world, and who didn't believe he would have been happier or more of a success had he followed another business or profession. Some poor lawyers are good mechanics; good mechanics leave the bench to read law; the surgeon aspires to literary honors; the literary success gets into trade and goes broke, and so it goes *ad infinitum*.

Your theory—that of being unlucky in not getting with the right house—doesn't appeal to me. I might have sympathized with you a dozen years ago. I don't deny that the element of luck plays a part, and an important one in some cases. But good health, industry and frugality is a combination that has luck beaten to a standstill. Without those three factors no man can achieve any kind of lasting independence unless he's lucky, and just what chance you have to be that particularly fortunate individual is a question that may be answered by some trance-medium, but not by

Your affectionate brother,

JIM.



"You can take it from me that a ham sandwich paid for out of your own hard-earned cash is a lot more enjoyable than a free ten-course banquet."

factotum to old man Pingle, who was operating a four-boy-power broom shop. I felt that my dignity was insulted and the hauteur I displayed in spurning that offer would have made a New York cloak model look as humble as a sister of charity.

It was me for the Big Town with large opportunities, and I told him so.

A little red-headed plebeian by the name of Griggs had just blown back from a Western college and was looking for any kind of a job to help pay the interest on the mortgage on his mother's house which happened to be near ours. I tipped him off to the Pingle opening and he interviewed the old man and got the place. Griggs, in spite of his lowly origin, had a good mind and had managed to acquire at college a technical education. In about a year he had rigged up a machine that turned out more and better brooms in one day than old man Pingle had been able to produce in a week and the four-boy power was employed in packing and shipping them to all parts of the State.

In about three years there were seventy-five hands at work and the shop was known as the Pingle-Griggs

People Talked About



MRS. MARGARET SWINBANK
of Sycamore, Ill., aged 101 years.



MRS. MARIA CLINGMAN
of Cedarville, Ill., 104 years old.



MRS. ANNA HAWNER
Of Aldeo, Ill., 100 years of age.

CETENARIANS CAST THEIR FIRST VOTE

At the recent township and municipal elections in Illinois, at which thousands of Illinois women cast their first votes, seven were more than one hundred years of age.



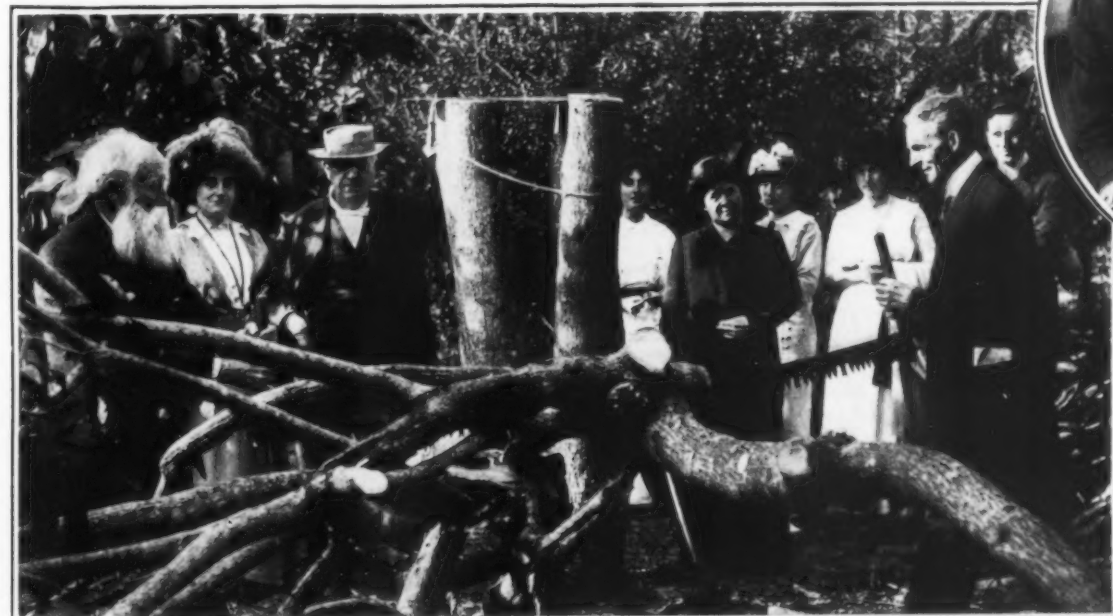
A LADIES' CHAMPION BOWLING TEAM

Winning 27 out of 30 bowling matches, the "five-man" team of Kappa Alpha Theta recently won the inter-sorority bowling championship of the University of Wisconsin. Left to right, upper row, Dorothy Dana, Muskegon, Mich.; Charlotte Bodman, Kansas City, Mo.; Lucille Prichard, East Aurora, Ill. Lower row, Ria Fagan, Columbia City, Ind.; Marie Carnes, Knoxville, Ill.; Anita Pleuss, Madison, Wis.; Marion Conover, Madison, Wis.



SEVEN BROTHERS ALL DOCTORS

As far as can be ascertained, the family of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jenkins, of Italy, Texas, is the only one in the United States that can boast of seven sons all actively engaged in the medical profession. Left to right, Dr. E. M. Jenkins, Dr. W. M. Jenkins, Dr. F. H. Jenkins, Dr. G. H. Jenkins, Dr. I. W. Jenkins, Dr. H. L. D. Jenkins, and Dr. C. L. Jenkins. Seated, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, parents of the seven doctors.



AN INTERESTING GROUP OF NOTED AMERICANS

John Burroughs, the naturalist and author, and Henry Ford of Detroit, who has made a wide reputation by distributing ten million dollars to his employees, visiting Thomas A. Edison at his beautiful winter home in Fort Myers, Fla. In the group are also Mrs. Edison, Mrs. Ford, Miss Madeline Edison, and others. Left to right front row, Mr. Burroughs, Mrs. Edison, Mr. Edison, Mrs. Ford and Mr. Ford (exercising with a cross-cut saw). Among other visitors to the noted scientist during his winter sojourn in Fort Myers were Governor Cox of Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Colgate of East Orange, N. J., and Detective William J. Burns.



TO LOCATE NEW ALASKAN RAILROADS

Lieutenant Frederick Mears and William C. Edes, who, with Thomas Riggs, Jr., were recently appointed members of the Alaskan Railroad Commission by President Wilson. Lieut. Mears was the chief engineer of the Panama Railroad and was suggested for the new work by Col. Goethals. Mr. Edes was formerly chief engineer of the Northwestern Pacific R. R., and located many of the most difficult stretches of mountain railroad for the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Roads. Mr. Riggs is a member of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and was one of the engineers of the Alaskan-Canadian Boundary. The commission will leave later this month to begin their work for the development of much-neglected Alaska.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"

ISN'T it about time that the officials in the States where it is decided to close race tracks went about the job with a decent show of dignity, and not as if they were staging a ten-, twenty-, thirty-cent melodrama, or with such a quantity of comic opera trimmings that the law and the courts they represent are held up to ridicule and made to resemble judicial jokes?

Recently orders were given to stop betting at the Jamestown, Va., track and, according to the press dispatches, the special deputy sheriffs raided the reservation where wagers were made with a reckless display of guns and rifles that was superlatively ridiculous. Of course there was no resistance to the armed men, afoot and on horseback, who rushed pell-mell into the betting enclosure to make arrests, and the foolish display of arms acted only as a boomerang, inasmuch as it caused many persons, formerly opposed to racing, to change their attitude and announce themselves in its favor. One disgusted citizen of Norfolk sent a sarcastic telegram to President Wilson in which he suggested that if the Governor of Virginia and the State militia were unable to break up the sport at the Jamestown track, regulars and thirteen-inch guns from Fort Monroe ought to be sent to complete the work. A few days later another theatrical crusade against betting at the races was staged in Oklahoma. A press report telling of the legal "Wild West" show read as follows:

Governor Cruce holds the upper hand today in the crusade against betting on the races. The action of a company of the State militia yesterday put an end to the sport and the race track officials will not make another attempt to race. General Canton, in charge of the militia, proved yesterday that he was not bluffing when he told the racing men he would shoot to kill if racing was attempted. The first order carried out was to clear the stand of spectators. But in spite of this the officials sent the horses to the post in the first race. The starter sent them away. In the meantime Gen. Canton lined up his firing squad in front of the grandstand, and as the horses swung into the stretch he gave the order to "take aim and fire." A volley of real bullets whistled over the heads of the jockeys, and when the boys eased up their mounts there was a wild scramble to dismount. The officials protested against the firing of a volley, but Gen. Canton then issued orders to shoot the horses if another attempt was made to race. The order had its effect and the game was abandoned.

The St. Louis Raid in 1904

A very dignified proceeding, wasn't it? No need to go to the playhouse when a trip to the race track will furnish an entertainment like the one described, with brass buttons and real bullets thrown in. The writer was in St. Louis in 1904, at the time of the world's fair in that city, and remembers the raid made upon the tracks there when the State police, acting under positive orders, forced their way into the parks, armed with riot guns.

That raid was a farce and caused many a laugh among the visitors from all parts of the country who were in Missouri's largest city at the time.

Far be it from me to suggest a reason why these raids are carried out with such spectacular detail, but it is evident that orders enforced with these trimmings received more newspaper publicity than they would have had if they had been put through quietly and with dignity.

And, understand that I am not in favor of bookmaking or professional gamblers and race-track touts. All three have injured racing in this country and should be driven from the race tracks. I have been, am and always will be in favor of nothing but clean sport; but when it becomes necessary to do something for the betterment of any particular branch, I believe that it should be done in such a manner as not to excite ridicule, create a false sympathy for the offenders and thus defeat the very object sought to be attained. How different was the conduct of Supreme Court Justice Hughes, when, as Governor of the State of New York, he drove the professional gamblers from the tracks within the territory under his jurisdiction. He performed his work quietly and thoroughly, and the result has been that racing in the Empire State is now conducted on a higher plane than ever in the history of the sport in this country. Under a decision of the Court of Appeals oral betting is permitted at the New York tracks, but the piker, the tout and the bookmaker have been forced to seek other fields of endeavor.

This Season's "Bonehead" Plays

Just as the fans had begun to figure that John Anderson's celebrated feat of stealing second with the bases full (an effort that eclipsed even the well-remembered stunt pulled by Fred Merkle, which practically lost the Giants a pennant) would go down in baseball history as the greatest "bonehead" play ever perpetrated on a diamond, up hopped one "Bud" Goodwin, shortstop of the Kansas City Federal League team, and duplicated the Anderson performance, thus adding a real touch of humor to the 1914 season and giving the "outlaw" organization a bit of advertising that will linger in the rooters' memories for a long time to come. The game was between the Brooklyn Feds and the Kaysee outfit, and the following yarn has been sent me as explanatory of how and why Mr. Goodwin placed his name on the scroll of fame side by side with that of the well-known "ivory tops." With one out, Perring got two bases on an error and after Kruger fouled out, Goodwin singled. Perring went to third on the bingle, "Bud" took second on the throw-in and "Ted" Easterly, who followed, walked, filling the sacks. Goodwin paced up and down around second nervously.

"Did you ever steal a base in your life?" innocently questioned John Delehanty, the veteran, who was covering the keystone cushion for the Brooklyn.

"Did I?" snapped Goodwin, "many of 'em."

"Huh!" grunted Delehanty, "Bet you can't steal one now."

"I can't, eh?" shouted "Bud," "Well get me then," and he lit out for third. Perring was forced off third and run down, retiring the side, but the remainder of the incident is too sad to relate, particularly the remarks of Manager Stovall.

But this was not the only "bonehead" play of the still young season, Frank Chance, "Kid" Gleason and "Rebel" Oakes also gaining good positions for weird performances. In a game between the Yankees and the Athletics Chance forgot the new rule and held a runner on third, only to have him declared out very promptly by the umpire. Gleason also was guilty of the same offence, but Oakes's "bone" was of a different kind. With one out in a game at Pittsburgh with Brooklyn, the "Rebel" singled, and on an infield fly by Lennox started full tilt around the circuit.

Delehanty caught the ball easily and Oakes was doubled up. To offset these "woozy" stunts the fans were treated to two clever triple plays during the first two weeks of the season. The first occurred in a game between the Giants and the Quakers, Doyle taking a grounder from Ludurus's bat and throwing it to Merkle in time to retire the batsman. Merkle then whipped the pellet to Fletcher, at second, nipping Cravath, and a heave to McLean at the plate caught Magee, who was sprinting for home. The other triple was pulled in Philadelphia in a game between the Senators and the Athletics. With runners on third and second, a double squeeze was attempted. Gandil grabbed Barry's bunted fly with his gloved hand, and threw to Foster, retiring McInnis at third and Foster threw to McBride, killing Strunk at second.

Delehanty caught the ball easily and Oakes was doubled up. To offset these "woozy" stunts the fans were treated to two clever triple plays during the first two weeks of the season.

The first occurred in a game between the Giants and the Quakers, Doyle taking a grounder from Ludurus's bat and throwing it to Merkle in time to retire the batsman. Merkle then whipped the pellet to Fletcher, at second, nipping Cravath, and a heave to McLean at the plate caught Magee, who was sprinting for home. The other triple was pulled in Philadelphia in a game between the Senators and the Athletics. With runners on third and second, a double squeeze was attempted. Gandil grabbed Barry's bunted fly with his gloved hand, and threw to Foster, retiring McInnis at third and Foster threw to McBride, killing Strunk at second.

More Ponies for Polo Cup Defenders

In defending the championship polo cup this year, the team to represent this country will depend greatly upon the endurance, speed and cleverness of the American-bred ponies, while continuing to play the game along the lines familiar in this country, which have proved so successful in the past. In addition to the mounts



Candidates for "The American Team," which will defend the polo championship title at practice.

in the stables of the Yankee team at Lakewood, N. J., which were used in the early practice work, the defenders have been loaned twelve ponies by Walter Dupee, of the Coronado Club, of California. Only in recent years have Americans taken up the breeding of polo ponies, a line of work which they learned from the English, but they have profited greatly by their British tuition and many believe have improved upon the work of their instructors. Polo experts predict a more pronounced victory for the home team in the coming contests than was scored last year.

Boosting the Feds' Stock

One or two of the outfits in organized baseball are doing a great deal to make converts to the cause of the Feds. This missionary work in behalf of an enemy is, of course, unintentional, but it is just as effective as if it had been planned with that end in view. A case in point occurred recently in New York City, the Yankee club management doing the phil-

anthropic work. A game between the Farrell team and the Red Sox was scheduled, and though the rain that threatened to interfere with the contest ceased long before time for play, and the afternoon found the sun shining and the field fairly dry, the "no game" sign confronted the fans who made the long journey to the ball park. Remarks passed by the disappointed rooters outside the gates indicated that many of them believed the game was called off, not because of wet grounds, but because only a fair-sized crowd was expected in view of the



Plenty of trouble so far from the former "also rans"

rather cold weather prevailing at the time, and that a double-header when the Bostons returned in June would draw more money. Several suggestions that a Fed club in Manhattan, which would play ball even if there had been a sprinkle of rain, were received with expressions of approval. The following day it rained every little while from daylight until dark, and yet the same clubs played. There were many occasions in the all-too-well-remembered past when any old kind of an attendance was welcomed at the Yankees' park, and though they have shown improvement this season, they have not demonstrated that they are such a classy bunch of ball tossers that they can afford to take liberties with the fans who stuck to them when they needed friends and needed them badly.

"Old Fox" Griffith Again Lucky

There have been a few "come backs" in baseball—not many; but this year Clark Griffith appears to have the pick of those boys who have returned to high-class form; and it is possible that they will furnish the punch that will enable the Senators to nose the Athletics out of first place before the end of the present season. For two years the Washington team has threatened to win the pennant in the Johnson organization, and if it makes good in its third big try, Griff should bestow some measure of his thanks upon Fred Clarke, Hughey Duffy and Hal Chase. This trio, in their capacity as managers, turned loose a large part of the material now proving of such pronounced help to the "Old Fox." He used his own judgment in signing these discards, and they have more than fulfilled his expectations. When Griff went to Washington in 1912 the Senators had closed several years of poor performances in the American League, having finished sixth twice, seventh five times and in the cellar eight times. It was with this misfit outfit that he started to build up the machine which finished second to the Red Sox and beat out the Athletics in 1912 and again finished as a second place team last season. Danny Moeller, discarded by Clarke, "Chic" Gandil, returned to the bushes from the White Sox, and Ed Foster, turned adrift by Hal Chase, were among the men with whom Griffith attacked and defeated the best teams in his league. McBride, who was with the Washingtons when the "Old Fox" took charge of the outfit, also was a Clarke discard. In addition to this quartette, Griff now is singing the praises of his new utility man, Wally Smith, turned adrift by the Cardinals.

"Failures" Who Became Stars

In the last few years more than one player thrust back into the bushes, without even an option on his future services being retained, has returned to fast company and performed in so masterly a manner that the manager who failed to see his good points when he held first claim on the man has been made to look like a genuine baseball joke. Jake Daubert, of the Superbas, the best first baseman in the game today, was thrown overboard by the Naps and even the shrewd Connie Mack failed to see the possibilities in Joe Jackson's club swinging. Harry Davis and Dan Murphy were turned down by the Giants and then went to Philadelphia and assisted in making the Athletics world famous. Jean Dubuc and Otto Stanage were cast into the discard by the Reds, only to turn up later as stars. "Heinie" Wagner, for a long time the American League's cleverest short fielder, once was cast adrift by the New York Nationals, and after being returned to the tall grass Dick Rudolph, of the Braves, and Pierce, of the Cubs, fought their way back among the featured men in the majors. Bill Killifer, of the Quakers, and Bob Beschler and Jeff Tesreau, of the Giants, went to the National organization and made good after they had been forced to walk the plank in the American League.



In the same old boat

The Indian and the Auto

By FRED W. VINCENT



RUNNING OUT TO THE RANCH
With an auto the Indian doesn't mind living on a farm alone.



THE WAY THEY ONCE TRAVELED
Once in a while a papoose loses off, but they notice it sooner or later.



HOW THE RED MAN NOW ROAMS
He is at a loss, however, when the machinery goes wrong.

POOOR Lo, the red man, has tackled another civilizing influence—the automobile. Thus far only a few Indians have essayed the trials and troubles, fears and joys that fall to those who own and operate machines. But this condition is existent not through any choice of the tribesmen. More of them would be running cars today except for the reason that they, as a class, have not developed business sense or industry sufficient to save their money from the grasping fingers of paleface sharks who are on the job twenty-four hours a day whenever money of a "siwash" is concerned. Another reason is found in the fact that the overwhelming majority of copper-colored natives lack the mechanical ability to handle a car after they have it.

Nevertheless, a number of Indians have overcome all handicaps and in several of the Western States are numbered among automobile owners. The future bids fair to develop additional autoists among them—just how many, no one knows.

Contrary to general belief, there are many well-to-do and highly educated Indians in "Sunsetland." Despite cultured mentalities and material riches, a large proportion of them prefer to don the gaudy, dirty blankets of their forbears, squat in doorways of agency stores and talk jargon and pigeon English. They lease to white ranchers the lands given them by the government and live on the proceeds in squalor and idleness.

Asked why they will not work, they shrug their shoulders and grunt, "Work is for squaws." For no Indian who is true to his tribal customs stoops to labor. Traditions handed down from back in the purple haze of time stipulate that squaws shall till the soil, carry the water, gather wood and perform all drudgery. To the buck fall the duties of hunting, fishing, gambling and fighting. War, it may be remarked, is not healthy for red men any more; the center of civilization has moved too far westward in the last thirty years.

But there is another class—the Indians who have developed industry. Unlike their lazier brothers, they cultivate ranches. A few essay the civilian garb of the whites, but the majority still cling to the attire of the aborigine. With



BACK TO HIS OWN PEOPLE
He is a college graduate, but could not resist the call of the wild.

very few exceptions, even those who have graduated from such Indian schools as Carlisle pass by the somber ready-to-wears that originate in New York or Chicago for the comfortable, brightly colored blankets which are more to their taste.

It is among Indians of this character, however, that automobiles have found a market. These red men car owners have been reared in the white man's ways. They have received in most cases, education in English and civilized arts, either from the Catholic padres or in the government Indian schools.

Standing between two civilizations—one which finds its fountain head in their hearts, the other sanctuary in their heads—they cannot be blamed for selecting what they consider best from both. And they choose tepees and moccasins from life offered by their kind, and automobiles from their conquerors. That is why visitors in some Western towns are occasionally startled by the sight of a full-blooded buck at the wheel of a speeding machine, with his squaw and papoose on a seat beside him.

Dash, speed, noise and show are inherent in the Indian. They comprise the fundamentals of his life. His feathered headdress, donned only on state occasions, his multi-colored robes, the dances, customs and penchant for horse racing serve as conclusive evidence for the assertion. Speed he loves, and his hardy cayuses are trained to run at their fastest for miles to satisfy this lust. In this respect the motor car is eminently satisfying. He can let it out for any record he has an appetite to try for, and it does not tire as the miles roll by.

With the acquisition of the automobile, the Indian in half a century has experienced all the problems connected with vehicles that the Caucasian races faced during the course of thousands of years. He will have run the entire gamut when one of his kind rises into the skies on an aeroplane.

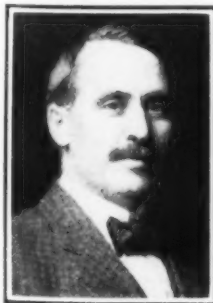
When the pioneers pushed into the West not so many years ago, they found the Indian's sole means of overland transportation was the horse. Either the animals carried a pack, or two long poles were harnessed to its sides. The pole ends dragged on the ground, and the pack was tied between them in such a position that it cleared the ground and its weight was balanced between horse and earth. The frontiersmen taught them that wagons made possible the carriage of greater loads, and the reign of the springy, capable buckboard began. But the horse still furnished the motive power.

And now enters the automobile. Its use among the Indians will spread as fast as they acquire the money to purchase, and the ability to run them. Just how rapidly the market will enlarge rests entirely with themselves. One thing is certain, that they have a taste of auto-exhilaration in their blood—that they like it and want more.

The Greatest Trust in the World

A Study in American Sociology

By H. E. BABCOCK



H. E. BABCOCK
One of the most prominent business men of Omaha, Nebraska.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twelfth of a series of articles, printed in these pages, of special interest to business men and women. It deals with the subjects of monopoly, competition and co-operation, in an original and interesting manner, and it is a valuable contribution to the discussion, now so widespread, of the many phases of the business question. The writer speaks with the authority of one who has had experience in large undertakings.

THE United States of America is The Greatest Trust in the World.

It consists of forty-eight large subsidiary corporations, and innumerable smaller ones. It has its Constitution and By-laws, President and General Manager, Secretaries and Treasurer, like other corporations. Its Executive Committee is the Cabinet; its Board of Directors, the Congress; its stockholders, the voters and citizens. It permits no rivals within its territory. It brooks no restraint, and crushes all competitors within its self-asserted jurisdiction. It defies all efforts at dissolution. It put down the first move toward dissolution at a cost of over \$3,000,000,000 in money, together with an incalculable loss of property and of human life. Not-

withstanding weaknesses and abuses, its achievements are splendid. It has 90,000,000 people co-operating—partners and stockholders in this greatest of all Trusts.

This great Trust has dignity, assumes responsibilities and commands respect. It divides and distributes wealth among its members. It gives freedom of thought and of action, develops character and courage to do. It inspires. A foreigner, poorly clad, landing in New York after the *Volturro* wreck, cried out in Russian-Jewish language, "America is Paradise." He was right from the laborer's standpoint, compared with the laborer's conditions and opportunities under kings and czars. This greatest of all Trusts made "net profits" in 1912, in dealing with others, of \$653,140,750. And these "net profits" belong to the people. It has no kings and no emperors. Its lowliest citizen may aspire to become its president. Its president is its servant.

"A Corporation is an artificial person created by law"; "two or more persons associated together." That's the keynote, "associated together," not competing against each other. A Republic is ruled by the "people associated together." The Corporation is founded upon the basic principle of "the rule of the people associated together," in business, as distinguished from the business which is ruled by a master.

A Corporation is a Republic in business. A Trust is two or more corporations associated together. The Corporation becomes, then, in business matters, the rule of the people associated together, like our States, and the Trust becomes a group of these corporations, like our Federal Government. The advantages over the old way are nu-

merous, the principal ones being the wider and the fairer distribution of property, and the responsibility resulting to, and the development of, the individual.

The modern and the better way, in government and in business, is "the rule of the people"—the Republic in government, the Corporation in business. Business is falling in line with the better way. We no longer have in America, one "Iron Master" and many thousands of "Servants," but we have "The United States Steel Corporation," composed of many steel companies, and owned by 187,000 people,—self-governed,—their officers, depending for their re-election upon the merit of their management, as expressed by "the voice of the people" engaged in that business,—the annual profits distributed among the thousands of interested parties; and we have tens of thousands of corporations, large and small, doing nearly everything needful to serve mankind, until, it is estimated, that 40,000,000 American people participate in the profits and advantages, directly and indirectly, of doing things by the corporate method. The net earnings of the money-making corporations in America, owned by the people, in 1912, were \$3,304,000,000. No such earnings for the people were ever known before.

Ninety million people have demonstrated that "The Greatest Trust in the World" has benefited mankind by setting an example for the people in government. Notwithstanding weaknesses and abuses, forty million of such people are demonstrating the advantages of the corporation in business. Such are the results to be recorded in serious thought concerning the effect of corporations of

(Continued on page 494)

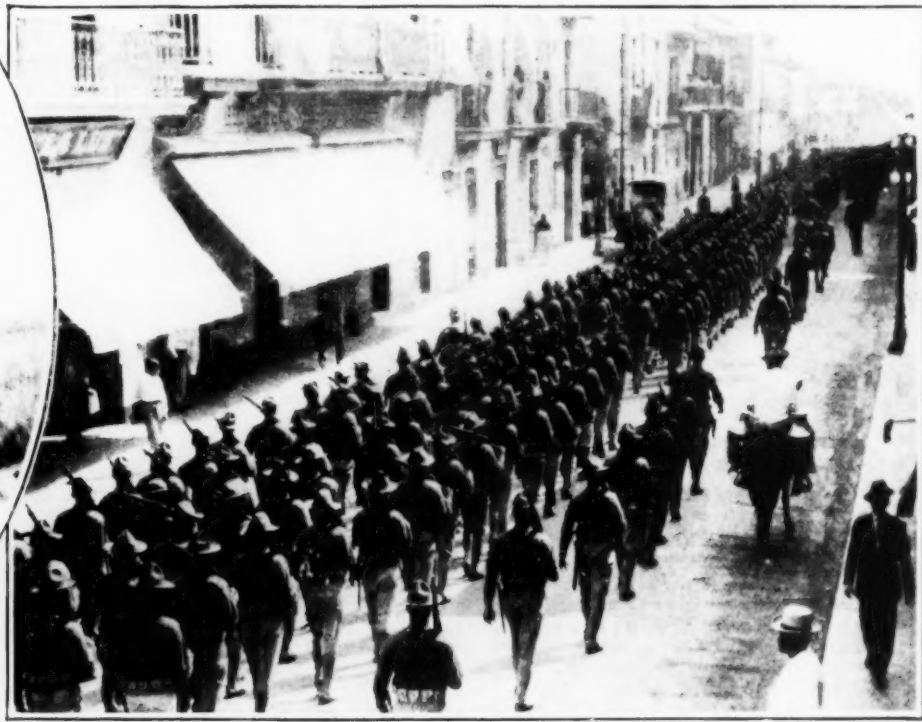
UNDER THE STARS AND

Another chapter of scenes and incidents in the



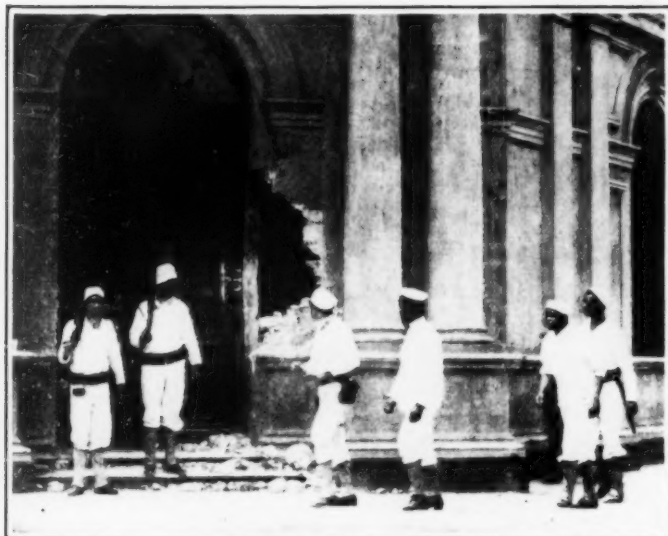
FOEMEN MEET IN PEACE

Lieut. Fletcher, U. S. A., who went out under a flag of truce ten miles from Vera Cruz, shaking hands with a major and a captain of the Mexican Federal forces.



THE ARMY RELIEVING THE NAVY

General Funston's troops marching from the transports through the streets of Vera Cruz to replace the sailors who were ordered back to their ships. The arrival of the soldiers created much excitement and awe among the townspeople.



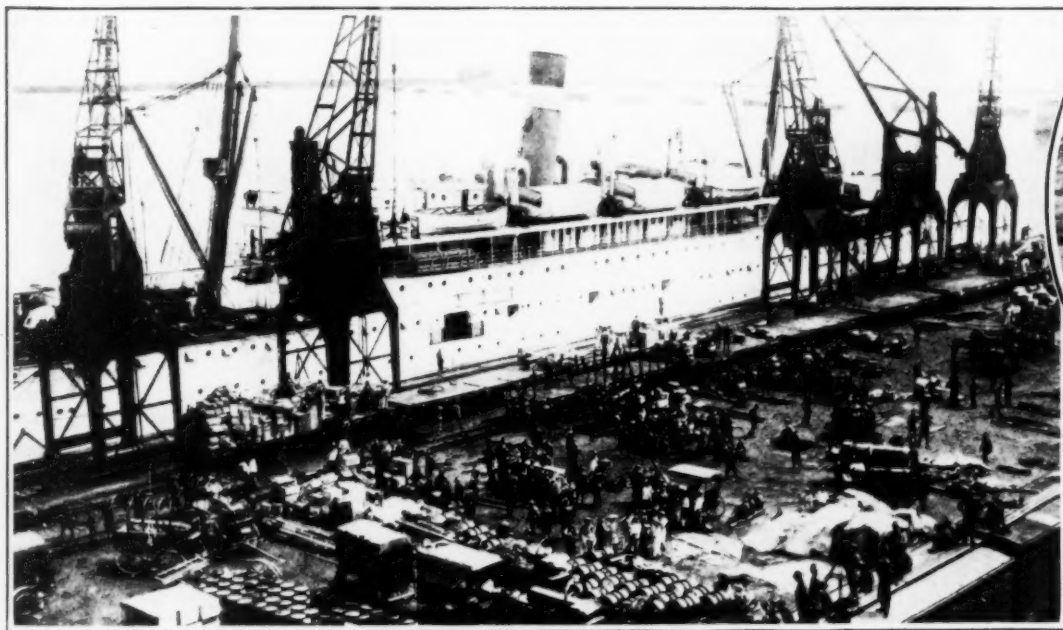
SHATTERED BY SHELL FIRE

Sailors guarding the entrance to the Naval Academy building after the latter's bombardment by our warships. The photograph shows the havoc caused by the shells fired from the *Prairie*, the *Chester* and the *San Francisco*. The building was shelled because the Mexican cadets there poured a galling fire on our men.



AVIATORS BACK FROM A SCOUTING TRIP

Lieutenant H. P. Bollinger and Lieutenant R. Sanfloy, members of the navy aviation corps, returning to Vera Cruz from a flight over the camps of the Mexicans in the outskirts of the city.



HOW THE SOLDIERS CAME ASHORE

Members of the 5th brigade disembarking from the transport *Kilpatrick*, one of the four troop vessels which sailed from Galveston. Note the orderly manner in which the great quantities of supplies which the ship carried in addition to her soldier passengers were transferred to the wharf.



A BRISK AND FIERCE

Thrilling scene in front of the custom house, on the first seen skirmishing with Mexican "snipers" firing from their positions protected by bales of merchandise, but their position was



THE "FIGHTING"

General Fred Funston, commander of the American forces at Vera Cruz, clad in navy blue uniform. The photo was taken as he was being water-borne to the 5th brigade the transports at Vera Cruz.

ND STRIPES IN MEXICO

in the American occupation of Vera Cruz



OUR SAILORS EVACUATING THE CITY

Columns of happy bluejackets at the foot of Avenida de Independencia returning to their ships after they were relieved by Gen. Funston's command. The sailors marched to the strains of martial music and with battle flags flying.



HOISTING THE STARS AND STRIPES

Captain Delano of the marines and Ensign Leo Donnelly officially raising the American flag on the Hotel Terminal, which was then the Navy's headquarters.



GLAD TO GET BACK TO THEIR SHIPS

Boat loads of delighted sailors being towed to a battleship from the city. The men found the heat on shore stifling and were so pleased at being ordered to the ships that the harbor rang with their laughter and songs.



FLEEING FROM THE DANGERS OF WAR

Crowd of refugees from the interior who walked for miles along the torn-up railroad tracks to catch a train which would bring them to Vera Cruz. The track had been destroyed by the Mexican troops in order to prevent ready access of our forces to the City of Mexico.



AND FEROUS FIGHT

on the first day of the occupation. American sailors are seen on the rooftops and windows. The sailors were partially protected from the enemy's fire, as is shown by the fallen comrade.



AN AMERICAN OUTPOST PREPARED FOR HOT WORK

Ensign L. V. Ard's command with its three-inch guns located in an entrenchment overlooking one of the main exits from Vera Cruz. The men are shown aiming in two directions against possible attack. They had to remain there without shelter from the broiling sun.



Everybody

Drinks

Coca-Cola

—it answers every
beverage requirement
—vim, vigor, refresh-
ment, deliciousness,
wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine
by full name—
Nicknames encourage
substitution.



THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever
you see an
Arrow think
of Coca-Cola.

Greatest Trust in the World

(Continued from page 491)

modern times, in government, and in industries. We have elected a General Manager of the greatest of all trusts who proposes hostility to trusts in business, patterned after the Trust he manages. He says he still believes in competition. Is it possible that he has read in the books, "the law hates monopoly," and that he has overlooked the fundamental fact that that maxim was enunciated when the king had the monopoly, and not the people?

Let us turn to one of the great monopolies mentioned in history, and compare results in our country with the result where the benefits went to the king. In the first book of the Bible, we read, "And the Lord was with Joseph and he was a prosperous man." . . . He interpreted dreams which laid the foundation for the most extensive and merciless extortion conceivable. He stated his plans so clearly that Pharaoh said to him, "Without thee shall no man lift up his hand or foot in all Egypt." During the seven years of plenty it is said that "Joseph gathered corn as the sand of the sea, until he left off numbering, for it was without number. And the seven years of plenteousness that was in the land of Egypt were ended. And the seven years of dearth began to come according as Joseph had said. And when all the land was famished, the people cried to Pharaoh for bread; and Pharaoh said, Go unto Joseph; what he saith to you, do. All the land of Egypt fainted."

Then was Joseph's opportunity. The people were fainting for food. He had food for sale. He drove a bargain. "And Joseph opened up all the storehouses, and sold unto the Egyptians, and the famine waxed sore in the land of Egypt. Joseph gathered up all the money that was found in the land of Egypt. . . and brought the money unto Pharaoh's house. . ."

The people came again and said they had no more money. Joseph's answer was laconic. "Give your cattle. . . and he fed them with bread for all their cattle that year." . . . The next year they had neither money nor cattle to give for bread. They promised their souls. Joseph accepted. "Buy us and our land for bread. . . and we, and our land, will be servants unto Pharaoh. . . And Joseph bought all of the land of Egypt for Pharaoh. . . And as for the people, he removed them to cities from one end of the borders of Egypt even to the other end thereof." . . .

The sense of ownership has always been one of the dearest known to the human mind. Even this was blotted out by Joseph. Those who had owned land and homes were removed "to cities," or to distant parts, and the people of Egypt parted with 256,000,000 acres of land, all their money, all their cattle and horses and flocks, and became servants and serfs "even to this day," to enrich one man, his manager and favorites. This graphically illustrates why a free people should hate a monopoly which benefits Pharaohs and Cleopatras, but which leaves the people poor indeed, in almost hopeless serfdom.

The people have become the monopoly in the United States, in government. They have reserved the right to regulate and control monopoly in business, and the law should no longer hate monopoly here. We should hold no grudge against the advancement of the people by which they become

the greatest of all monopolies. The greatest Trust of the modern world has given freedom and citizenship to 90,000,000 people, doing the world's work in the fairest, the most intelligent and the most economical method ever evolved. The Corporations and Trusts in business are doing a similar service in their respective fields. They typify the widest distribution, not the concentration, of wealth.

The people are the corporations and the corporations are the people. To array class against class in America is to array the people against the people. The new way is simply another way of doing business, and of expressing ownership. It is co-operation, as distinguished from competition. Under the old way of competition in business, 92 per cent. of the merchants failed. Under the new way of co-operation, the avenue is open for all to succeed.

Co-operation is better than competition. Peace in business is better than war in business. The greatest of all corporations in government exemplifies the most splendid progress in the rise of the common people ever recorded in the world's history. The great corporations in business give opportunities for the same people to participate in doing big things by joining their resources and energies in an abiding Union.

Competition invites combat, where the weaker goes down. The natural, inevitable effect of competition is the victory of the stronger over the weaker. This is true of armies, of individuals in business, in the prize ring, among animals,—whenever and wherever it becomes a contest of the strong against the weak. In combat, the stronger crushes. Competition is combat—war—in business. War is hell in everything. Co-operation is business peace, serving humanity.

It would be inconsistent for 90,000,000 people in this Trust, which has proven so beneficent, to declare war against 40,000,000 of the same people, doing business in the same manner in which the 90,000,000 are conducting the business of governing themselves. It would be going backward a thousand years, to barbarian ways, to force forty million strong, clear-headed people, doing business according to the rules of peace, to go to war with fifty million others who still believe in competition where all must battle until devastation becomes frightful, and bankruptcy the portion of many.

To summarize: Under the old plan, billions of dollars' worth of property passed from the people to one man, and the people were pauperized. By the better plan, billions of dollars' worth of property are created each year, by the people, owned by millions of the people, who become prosperous, independent, free American Citizens. The world waited six thousand years before it learned that a Republic in government is an improvement for the masses over a government by kings and queens. It has waited a hundred years longer to learn that corporations and trusts in commerce are an improvement for the masses over the old plan of one master and many servants.

Hard Flying

Many a flight of fancy has been rudely interrupted by the flight of time.—Judge.



SIX NAVIGATORS IN ONE FAMILY

The Hudson brothers who are the last to control the navigation of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania. Each holds a captain's or a pilot's certificate for river navigation. With their father, they began rafting on the Allegheny in 1853 and in 1862 bought their first boat, the head of a long list of packets that they have owned. They are now the only owners of steamboats on the river. William K. is 78, Joseph P. 75, John S. 66, Thomas P. 66, H. P. 64, and James M. 61 years of age. All of them reside in Armstrong County, Pa.

Facts That Few People Know

COME, let us reason together. The people of this country do not understand the trust cases. Do the people know that when these great industrial combinations were formed, every one of the ablest lawyers in the United States declared they were legally and properly constituted, that they were not in violation of the Sherman law?

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Knight case was the basis of this judgment. The Sherman Anti-trust act was passed in 1890. Five years later the Supreme Court interpreted the law in the Knight case, and for nine years this stood as the accepted law of the land. It was during this period, up to a new interpretation of the law in the Northern Securities case in 1904, that most of the great combinations were effected.

The Knight case was a suit brought by the Government under the Sherman law to declare unlawful and to set aside the purchase by the American Sugar Refining Company of four independent sugar refining companies located in Philadelphia. The court found that the acquisition gave to the American Sugar Refining Company "nearly complete control of the manufacture of refined sugar within the United States," and that the companies in the merger had been in competition in selling their products. Under the present interpretation of the Sherman law, the Government could not have had a clearer case, but at that time, 1895, the Supreme Court, eight of the nine judges concurring, held that the Government could not maintain its suit. The decision hinged upon the distinction made by the Court between manufacture and commerce. It was held that "commerce succeeds to manufacture, and is not a part of it," and that "the power to regulate commerce is the power to prescribe the rule by which commerce shall be governed, and is a power independent of the power to suppress monopoly." It was held that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to prohibit the acquisition by one company of the control of competing manufacturing companies, and that the Sherman Act was not aimed at manufacturing, but at interstate commerce.

The ruling that contracts for the sale and transportation of articles to other states came under the Act, but that combinations simply to control manufacture were not in violation of the Act, remained the law for over nine years, or until the decision in the Northern Securities case. In the Government cases against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association in 1896, against the Joint Traffic Association in 1898, and against the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company in 1899, the decision in the Knight case was quoted by the Supreme Court with approval. In the Northern Securities case, and later still and more specifically in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, the Supreme Court established the principle that all contracts, combinations or purchases whether in manufacture or commerce, acting in unreasonable restraint of trade, were unlawful under the Sherman Act.

During all this period in which the Knight case stood unreversed (nine years if we count up to the Northern Securities case or sixteen years if up to the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases), "every citizen," declared Mr. Victor Morawetz in his admirable review of the cases, "was entitled to assume that the acquisition by an industrial corporation of property of its competitors in business, or the stocks of competing corporations, was lawful, though the result might be to monopolize trade or commerce in the products of the combined companies. During all this period, it was the duty of every lawyer to advise his clients that such acquisition was not prohibited by the Anti-trust Act of 1890."

Granted that the later decisions of the Supreme Court have clarified the Sherman law and have more completely realized the intentions of Congress in passing it than did the earlier decision in the Knight case, it should not be overlooked that at least for nine years the earlier decision was the law of the land. While it is regrettable that the Supreme Court left its decision in the Knight case unreversed for so many years, it is unjust to class as malefactors the business men who effected big combinations during the period in which that interpretation was the law.

How to Be Well and Strong Without Diet, Drugs or Appliances.

We have known for years what it is that has control of every function of the body, but undue consideration of individual weaknesses and diseases has so blinded us that we have totally neglected that which is greater than all else—that upon which the health of every organ and consequently our health depends.

BY HOMER DAVIES

HAVE you ever stopped to consider just what it is that keeps that most wonderfully delicate and intricate piece of mechanism—your body—working in harmony? If you have not you should become acquainted without delay with the fact that it is your nerves.

Your nerves regulate and govern absolutely every process that goes on within you. Sever the nerves leading to the eye and not only would you be unable to move the eye but your sight would be gone forever. Your nerves regulate the beating of your heart, one set making it beat and another keeping it from racing too fast. You breathe unconsciously, your digestion proceeds without your having to think of it at all. The glands create and distribute their secretions, all at the bidding of your nerves.

It has been definitely established that more than 99 per cent. of all humanity, past their majority, are deficient from a standpoint of nerve strength and, therefore, are deficient in nervous energy.

Nearly all functional weaknesses and disorders can be directly traced to weak nerves and depleted vitality.

You have never seen a man of achievements in athletics, in business or any profession who did not have a highly developed and powerful nervous system. Did he not possess this he could not be healthy, nor would he have the vitality to push his work through to success.

Macfadden, who is probably the foremost general physical culture authority in the world, says of Energy: "The longer and more thoroughly we study the structure and functions of the human body, the more clear and absolute becomes the conviction that the secret of human strength and energy lies in the nervous system."

Napoleon said: "No man can win in the battle of life who has not Courage and Persistency. These are impossible where Energy is lacking, hence Energy is the indispensable quality of great Success."

No greater truth than this was ever uttered. Were it possible to chronicle all the failures, not due to a lack of brains but to a lack of physical vitality, which is now recognized as an illness in itself, there would be a list so long as to appall the world.

Every great man of history—every highly successful man of the day—is possessed of more than an average amount of energy. Some have been gifted with this wonderful quality as were Lincoln, Napoleon, Rockefeller, Morgan and others; and some developed it as did Gladstone and Roosevelt.

Not one of these men, as they admit themselves, could ever have attained the position they occupy were it not for this factor.

Big muscles unless accompanied by powerful nerves are as useless as a trolley car without electricity. If your nerves are weak your every organ will be weak in exact proportion. If you are troubled with indigestion, constipation, a weak heart, weak kidneys, a torpid liver or any of the functional ills that flesh is heir to you should look immediately to your nerves. For unless your vital organs are receiving their due share of nervous energy they cannot possibly do their work. Advanced thinkers in the medical world as well as those who do not use drugs have sought in vain for some direct method for the strengthening of the nerves.

Exercise, Osteopathy, Deep Breathing, Chiropractic, Hydrotherapy, Electricity and other methods without end have been advanced at one time or another, as offering an ideal means for the building of vitality, or rather nervous energy, which is what vitality really means.

Many of these have much to commend them, but not one can benefit the nerves except in a most roundabout and uncertain way.

It has remained for one Robert Duncan to discover a method for direct nerve stimulation. By his methods he can build and create a degree of energy that you can actually feel course through your body within a few minutes unless you are horribly run down, and even then it can be developed within a very short time.

By this method he is enabling people to absolutely overcome functional weaknesses and disorders without resorting to tortuous exercise, drugs, repulsive diets, and in addition build for themselves a degree of energy that will be the determining factor in their success in life.

He tells all about this discovery in his book, "Building Energy." He has agreed to send a copy to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who will write Robert Duncan, Suite 901L, Metropolitan Building, New York City, enclosing 25 cents for the book in stamps or coin.

Every man and woman in America should read this work, and every man, woman and child should follow its precepts.

This country is coming to be known as a country of neurasthenics. You should not be one of those who is a slave to his nerves. Develop them so that you may enjoy the health and the worldly success that is your birthright. —*Adt.*

Fashions for Women in Japan

By ALEX RAMSAY

THOUGH the men of Japan have readily responded to western influences in respect of dress, the same cannot be said of the women. The kimono is still the principal garb of the feminine portion of the population of the Island Empire, and it is perhaps well that it should be so, as the figures which look neat and dainty and picturesque in Japanese national attire are not so attractive when robed in a dress the use of which the wearers do not wholly understand. This does not mean that western clothes are not worn by Japanese ladies. The number, however, is small. The men, it is true, are discarding the kimono in growing numbers, but the women are not responding to western influences in respect of dress as they did twenty years ago.

Ladies of the court wear western dress at all state functions and on all ceremonial occasions, but they are glad to return to the kimono in the privacy of their own apartments. Ladies who have been abroad usually learn to wear foreign dress correctly, but they too are glad to exchange their fashionable costumes for the kimono and geta when they get back to their native land. Occasionally a little girl may be seen on the street garbed in foreign clothes, but seldom is the effect pretty. In feminine language they look more often than not "perfect frights." The clothes worn may be expensive, but they have been chosen without any knowledge of dress harmony, and are invariably made to hang badly. Even among society ladies there are amusing results when they don western dress, as garments are invariably fastened back to front and vice versa.

When it is stated that the women of Japan adhere to their national dress, it must not be inferred that they do not know the joys of changing fashions. Their dress is subject to fashion changes just like those of their sisters in the west, though the changes are not so radical. Generally speaking, the prevailing fashion in the kimono is denoted by the length of the sleeves and the collar turning further backward or forward at the neck. The colorings change too, the present fashionable hues being lovely shades of orange and periwinkle blue. An innovation

of last year is the mantle for outdoor wear. It is made of gauze material, comes more than half way down, and is really an adaptation of the cloak worn by European ladies. One very striking change, and one which may be traced to western influence, is the claret-colored skirt worn over the kimono by the girls of the nobles schools. They also have to wear shoes and stockings.

The underwear of the Japanese woman also shows slight changes in fashion. The short cotton undervest, which they wear with a garment like a sarang hung from the waist, is now trimmed with lace. Foreign neckwear has successfully appealed to the Japanese ladies, who go in for some of the smart kinds of white feather boas, chenille scarves or squares, and shawls of varied colors. In the winter time the ladies wrap their faces and heads in grey or stone-blue scarves which give them a mummified appearance. Gloves have become a big feature of the Japanese ladies' outfit, but the duty on kid gloves is making them less popular, and cotton gloves are more in demand now. Mention should have been made of the fact that the obi is also susceptible to fashion changes, the manner of fastening being the main alteration. Sometimes it is made to fasten almost like a huge bow which goes right up to the shoulder blade.

The style of hair dressing among the higher classes shows a tendency to change, but all classes are one in their desire for glittering ornaments in the hair. These ornaments are mostly of paste, except among the wealthy who can afford jewels and precious stones. Face powder is used lavishly, and women still touch their lips with a spot of red. It may be mentioned that for ceremonial dress a greater number of kimonos are used than for ordinary attire, as many as twelve being worn for weddings.

The Japanese feminine figure is not seen to advantage in foreign dress as a rule. If there is one foreign lady dressmaker in Tokyo, there is no more, and while there are many fashionable tailors in the Ginza (the main street of Tokyo) there is not one shopwindow which makes a specialty of displaying ladies foreign dress.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Greatest Trust in the World

(Continued from page 491)

modern times, in government, and in industries. We have elected a General Manager of the greatest of all trusts who proposes hostility to trusts in business, patterned after the Trust he manages. He says he still believes in competition. Is it possible that he has read in the books, "the law hates monopoly," and that he has overlooked the fundamental fact that that maxim was enunciated when the king had the monopoly, and not the people?

Let us turn to one of the great monopolies mentioned in history, and compare results in our country with the result where the benefits went to the king. In the first book of the Bible, we read, "And the Lord was with Joseph and he was a prosperous man." . . . He interpreted dreams which laid the foundation for the most extensive and merciless extortion conceivable. He stated his plans so clearly that Pharaoh said to him, "Without thee shall no man lift up his hand or foot in all Egypt." During the seven years of plenty it is said that "Joseph gathered corn as the sand of the sea, until he left off numbering, for it was without number. And the seven years of plenteousness that was in the land of Egypt were ended. And the seven years of dearth began to come according as Joseph had said. And when all the land was famished, the people cried to Pharaoh for bread; and Pharaoh said, Go unto Joseph; what he saith to you, do. All the land of Egypt fainted."

Then was Joseph's opportunity. The people were fainting for food. He had food for sale. He drove a bargain. "And Joseph opened up all the storehouses, and sold unto the Egyptians, and the famine waxed sore in the land of Egypt. Joseph gathered up all the money that was found in the land of Egypt. . . . and brought the money unto Pharaoh's house. . . ."

The people came again and said they had no more money. Joseph's answer was laconic. "Give your cattle. . . and he fed them with bread for all their cattle that year." . . . The next year they had neither money nor cattle to give for bread. They promised their souls. Joseph accepted.

"Buy us and our land for bread. . . and we, and our land, will be servants unto Pharaoh. . . And Joseph bought all of the land of Egypt for Pharaoh. . . And as for the people, he removed them to cities from one end of the borders of Egypt even to the other end thereof." . . .

The sense of ownership has always been one of the dearest known to the human mind. Even this was blotted out by Joseph. Those who had owned land and homes were removed "to cities," or to distant parts, and the people of Egypt parted with 256,000,000 acres of land, all their money, all their cattle and horses and flocks, and became servants and serfs "even to this day," to enrich one man, his manager and favorites. This graphically illustrates why a free people should hate a monopoly which benefits Pharaohs and Cleopatras, but which leaves the people poor indeed, in almost hopeless serfdom.

The people have become the monopoly in the United States, in government. They have reserved the right to regulate and control monopoly in business, and the law should no longer hate monopoly here. We should hold no grudge against the advancement of the people by which they become

the greatest of all monopolies. The greatest Trust of the modern world has given freedom and citizenship to 90,000,000 people, doing the world's work in the fairest, the most intelligent and the most economical method ever evolved. The Corporations and Trusts in business are doing a similar service in their respective fields. They typify the widest distribution, not the concentration, of wealth.

The people are the corporations and the corporations are the people. To array class against class in America is to array the people against the people. The new way is simply another way of doing business, and of expressing ownership. It is co-operation, as distinguished from competition. Under the old way of competition in business, 92 per cent. of the merchants failed. Under the new way of co-operation, the avenue is open for all to succeed.

Co-operation is better than competition. Peace in business is better than war in business. The greatest of all corporations in government exemplifies the most splendid progress in the rise of the common people ever recorded in the world's history. The great corporations in business give opportunities for the same people to participate in doing big things by joining their resources and energies in an abiding Union.

Competition invites combat, where the weaker goes down. The natural, inevitable effect of competition is the victory of the stronger over the weaker. This is true of armies, of individuals in business, in the prize ring, among animals,—whenever and wherever it becomes a contest of the strong against the weak. In combat, the stronger crushes. Competition is combat—war—in business. War is hell in everything. Co-operation is business peace, serving humanity.

It would be inconsistent for 90,000,000 people in this Trust, which has proven so beneficent, to declare war against 40,000,000 of the same people, doing business in the same manner in which the 90,000,000 are conducting the business of governing themselves. It would be going backward a thousand years, to barbarian ways, to force forty million strong, clear-headed people, doing business according to the rules of peace, to go to war with fifty million others who still believe in competition where all must battle until devastation becomes frightful, and bankruptcy the portion of many.

To summarize: Under the old plan, billions of dollars' worth of property passed from the people to one man, and the people were pauperized. By the better plan, billions of dollars' worth of property are created each year, by the people, owned by millions of the people, who become prosperous, independent, free American Citizens. The world waited six thousand years before it learned that a Republic in government is an improvement for the masses over a government by kings and queens. It has waited a hundred years longer to learn that corporations and trusts in commerce are an improvement for the masses over the old plan of one master and many servants.

Hard Flying

Many a flight of fancy has been rudely interrupted by the flight of time.—Judge.



SIX NAVIGATORS IN ONE FAMILY

The Hudson brothers who are the last to control the navigation of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania. Each holds a captain's or a pilot's certificate for river navigation. With their father, they began rafting on the Allegheny in 1853 and in 1862 bought their first boat, the head of a long list of packets that they have owned. They are now the only owners of steamboats on the river. William K. is 78, Joseph P. 75, John S. 66, Thomas P. 66, H. P. 64, and James M. 61 years of age. All of them reside in Armstrong County, Pa.



Everybody

Drinks

Coca-Cola

—it answers every
beverage requirement
—vim, vigor, refresh-
ment, deliciousness,
wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine
by full name—
Nicknames encourage
substitution.



THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever
you see an
Arrow think
of Coca-Cola.

Facts That Few People Know

COME, let us reason together. The people of this country do not understand the trust cases. Do the people know that when these great industrial combinations were formed, every one of the ablest lawyers in the United States declared they were legally and properly constituted, that they were not in violation of the Sherman law?

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Knight case was the basis of this judgment. The Sherman Anti-trust act was passed in 1890. Five years later the Supreme Court interpreted the law in the Knight case, and for nine years this stood as the accepted law of the land. It was during this period, up to a new interpretation of the law in the Northern Securities case in 1904, that most of the great combinations were effected.

The Knight case was a suit brought by the Government under the Sherman law to declare unlawful and to set aside the purchase by the American Sugar Refining Company of four independent sugar refining companies located in Philadelphia. The court found that the acquisition gave to the American Sugar Refining Company "nearly complete control of the manufacture of refined sugar within the United States," and that the companies in the merger had been in competition in selling their products. Under the present interpretation of the Sherman law, the Government could not have had a clearer case, but at that time, 1895, the Supreme Court, eight of the nine judges concurring, held that the Government could not maintain its suit. The decision hinged upon the distinction made by the Court between manufacture and commerce. It was held that "commerce succeeds to manufacture, and is not a part of it," and that "the power to regulate commerce is the power to prescribe the rule by which commerce shall be governed, and is a power independent of the power to suppress monopoly." It was held that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to prohibit the acquisition by one company of the control of competing manufacturing companies, and that the Sherman Act was not aimed at manufacturing, but at interstate commerce.

The ruling that contracts for the sale and transportation of articles to other states came under the Act, but that combinations simply to control manufacture were not in violation of the Act, remained the law for over nine years, or until the decision in the Northern Securities case. In the Government cases against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association in 1896, against the Joint Traffic Association in 1898, and against the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company in 1899, the decision in the Knight case was quoted by the Supreme Court with approval. In the Northern Securities case, and later still and more specifically in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, the Supreme Court established the principle that all contracts, combinations or purchases whether in manufacture or commerce, acting in unreasonable restraint of trade, were unlawful under the Sherman Act.

During all this period in which the Knight case stood unreversed (nine years if we count up to the Northern Securities case or sixteen years if up to the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases), "every citizen," declared Mr. Victor Morawetz in his admirable review of the cases, "was entitled to assume that the acquisition by an industrial corporation of property of its competitors in business, or the stocks of competing corporations, was lawful, though the result might be to monopolize trade or commerce in the products of the combined companies. During all this period, it was the duty of every lawyer to advise his clients that such acquisition was not prohibited by the Anti-trust Act of 1890."

Granted that the later decisions of the Supreme Court have clarified the Sherman law and have more completely realized the intentions of Congress in passing it than did the earlier decision in the Knight case, it should not be overlooked that at least for nine years the earlier decision was the law of the land. While it is regrettable that the Supreme Court left its decision in the Knight case unreversed for so many years, it is unjust to class as malefactors the business men who effected big combinations during the period in which that interpretation was the law.

Fashions for Women in Japan

By ALEX RAMSAY

THOUGH the men of Japan have readily responded to western influences in respect of dress, the same cannot be said of the women. The kimono is still the principal garb of the feminine portion of the population of the Island Empire, and it is perhaps well that it should be so, as the figures which look neat and dainty and picturesque in Japanese national attire are not so attractive when robed in a dress the use of which the wearers do not wholly understand. This does not mean that western clothes are not worn by Japanese ladies. The number, however, is small. The men, it is true, are discarding the kimono in growing numbers, but the women are not responding to western influences in respect of dress as they did twenty years ago.

Ladies of the court wear western dress at all state functions and on all ceremonial occasions, but they are glad to return to the kimono in the privacy of their own apartments. Ladies who have been abroad usually learn to wear foreign dress correctly, but they too are glad to exchange their fashionable costumes for the kimono and geta when they get back to their native land. Occasionally a little girl may be seen on the street garbed in foreign clothes, but seldom is the effect pretty. In feminine language they look more often than not "perfect frights." The clothes worn may be expensive, but they have been chosen without any knowledge of dress harmony, and are invariably made to hang badly. Even among society ladies there are amusing results when they don western dress, as garments are invariably fastened back to front and vice versa.

When it is stated that the women of Japan adhere to their national dress, it must not be inferred that they do not know the joys of changing fashions. Their dress is subject to fashion changes just like those of their sisters in the west, though the changes are not so radical. Generally speaking, the prevailing fashion in the kimono is denoted by the length of the sleeves and the collar turning further backward or forward at the neck. The colorings change too, the present fashionable hues being lovely shades of orange and periwinkle blue. An innovation

of last year is the mantle for outdoor wear. It is made of gauze material, comes more than half way down, and is really an adaptation of the cloak worn by European ladies. One very striking change, and one which may be traced to western influence, is the claret-colored skirt worn over the kimono by the girls of the nobles schools. They also have to wear shoes and stockings.

The underwear of the Japanese woman also shows slight changes in fashion. The short cotton undervest, which they wear with a garment like a sarong hung from the waist, is now trimmed with lace. Foreign neckwear has successfully appealed to the Japanese ladies, who go in for some of the smart kinds of white feather boas, chenille scarves or squares, and shawls of varied colors. In the winter time the ladies wrap their faces and heads in grey or stone-blue scarves which give them a mummified appearance. Gloves have become a big feature of the Japanese ladies' outfit, but the duty on kid gloves is making them less popular, and cotton gloves are more in demand now. Mention should have been made of the fact that the obi is also susceptible to fashion changes, the manner of fastening being the main alteration. Sometimes it is made to fasten almost like a huge bow which goes right up to the shoulder blade.

The style of hair dressing among the higher classes shows a tendency to change, but all classes are one in their desire for glittering ornaments in the hair. These ornaments are mostly of paste, except among the wealthy who can afford jewels and precious stones. Face powder is used lavishly, and women still touch their lips with a spot of red. It may be mentioned that for ceremonial dress a greater number of kimonos are used than for ordinary attire, as many as twelve being worn for weddings.

The Japanese feminine figure is not seen to advantage in foreign dress as a rule. If there is one foreign lady dressmaker in Tokyo, there is no more, and while there are many fashionable tailors in the Ginza (the main street of Tokyo) there is not one shopwindow which makes a specialty of displaying ladies foreign dress.

How to Be Well and Strong Without Diet, Drugs or Appliances.

We have known for years what it is that has control of every function of the body, but undue consideration of individual weaknesses and diseases has so blinded us that we have totally neglected that which is greater than all else—that upon which the health of every organ and consequently our health depends.

BY HOMER DAVIES

HAVE you ever stopped to consider just what it is that keeps that most wonderfully delicate and intricate piece of mechanism—your body—working in harmony? If you have not you should become acquainted without delay with the fact that it is your nerves.

Your nerves regulate and govern absolutely every process that goes on within you. Sever the nerves leading to the eye and not only would you be unable to move the eye but your sight would be gone forever. Your nerves regulate the beating of your heart, one set making it beat and another keeping it from racing too fast. You breathe unconsciously, your digestion proceeds without your having to think of it at all. The glands create and distribute their secretions, all at the bidding of your nerves.

It has been definitely established that more than 99 per cent. of all humanity, past their majority, are deficient from a standpoint of nerve strength and, therefore, are deficient in nervous energy.

Nearly all functional weaknesses and disorders can be directly traced to weak nerves and depleted vitality.

You have never seen a man of achievements in athletics, in business or any profession who did not have a highly developed and powerful nervous system. Did he not possess this he could not be healthy, nor would he have the vitality to push his work through to success.

Macfadden, who is probably the foremost general physical culture authority in the world, says of Energy: "The longer and more thoroughly we study the structure and functions of the human body, the more clear and absolute becomes the conviction that the secret of human strength and energy lies in the nervous system."

Napoleon said: "No man can win in the battle of life who has not Courage and Persistence." These are impossible where Energy is lacking, hence Energy is the indispensable quality of great Success.

No greater truth than this was ever uttered. Were it possible to chronicle all the failures, not due to a lack of brains but to a lack of physical vitality, which is now recognized as an illness in itself, there would be a list so long as to appall the world.

Every great man of history—every highly successful man of the day—is possessed of more than an average amount of energy. Some have been gifted with this wonderful quality as were Lincoln, Napoleon, Rockefeller, Morgan and others; and some developed it as did Gladstone and Roosevelt.

Not one of these men, as they admit themselves, could ever have attained the position they occupy were it not for this factor.

Big muscles unless accompanied by powerful nerves are as useless as a trolley car without electricity. If your nerves are weak your every organ will be weak in exact proportion. If you are troubled with indigestion, constipation, a weak heart, weak kidneys, a torpid liver or any of the functional ills that flesh is heir to you should look immediately to your nerves. For unless your vital organs are receiving their due share of nervous energy they cannot possibly do their work. Advanced thinkers in the medical world as well as those who do not use drugs have sought in vain for some direct method for the strengthening of the nerves.

Exercise, Osteopathy, Deep Breathing, Chiropractic, Hydrotherapy, Electricity and other methods without end have been advanced at one time or another, as offering an ideal means for the building of vitality, or rather nervous energy, which is what vitality really means.

Many of these have much to commend them, but not one can benefit the nerves except in a most roundabout and uncertain way.

It has remained for one Robert Duncan to discover a method for direct nerve stimulation. By his methods he can build and create a degree of energy that you can actually feel course through your body within a few minutes unless you are horribly run down, and even then it can be developed within a very short time.

By this method he is enabling people to absolutely overcome functional weaknesses and disorders without resorting to tortuous exercise, drugs, repulsive diets, and in addition build for themselves a degree of energy that will be the determining factor in their success in life.

He tells all about this discovery in his book, "Building Energy." He has agreed to send a copy to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who will write Robert Duncan, Suite 901L, Metropolitan Building, New York City, enclosing 25 cents for the book in stamps or coin.

Every man and woman in America should read this work, and every man, woman and child should follow its precepts.

This country is coming to be known as a country of neurasthenics. You should not be one of those who is a slave to his nerves. Develop them so that you may enjoy the health and the worldly success that is your birthright. —Adt.

The Truth About Two-Speeds

The riding season of a two-speed year has opened with the roads alive with over 30,000



Indian TWO-SPEED MOTORCYCLES

TWO-Speeds are not new to the Indian—they are not a novelty—not a 1914 feature to be exploited.

The Indian advocated Two-Speeds long before other manufacturers had begun to realize their possibilities.

Widespread demand has created quantity production, reducing manufacturing cost to a margin below average, and has made it possible for you to purchase a Two-Speed 7 H. P. Indian Twin for \$275.00, F. O. B. Factory.

Our five years' experience in two-speed construction—season after season of road use and test—has made a practical piece of mechanism with all the mechanical fallacies eliminated.

The Indian commands the 1914 Two-Speed situation. Justly it should, for by its own initiative, faith and progressiveness it has had most to do with bringing it about.

The Indian Two-Speed is the supreme type of motorcycle.

It conquers any road. Will start from a standstill on any rideable grade. Takes a hill like a bird. Increases wonderfully the flexibility and pull of the motor. Throttles down to a walking pace in congested traffic.

The Indian Two-Speed Gear is a certainty. You should be satisfied with nothing less than a known and proven mechanical achievement.

1914 Catalog Ready

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 804 State Street, Springfield, Mass.
(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

BRANCHES AND SERVICE STATIONS
Chicago San Francisco Dallas Atlanta Kansas City Toronto Minneapolis Melbourne Denver London

Which One Will Succeed?

WHICH WILL RECEIVE THE
RAISE AT THE END OF THE YEAR?



Both have only a few minutes a day to give to reading. One occupies *all* his few minutes with the daily paper; the other is mastering a little at a time the few great books of the ages, the books that contain the knowledge which means success.

What are these few great books? The question is answered in the free booklet mentioned below, which contains the advice of 67 great educators on just what and how to read. It explains why 100,000 business men are reading every day

THE FAMOUS FIVE-FOOT SHELF OF BOOKS

NOW YOURS FOR ONLY A FEW CENTS A DAY

One hundred thousand business men are using the pleasant, helpful reading courses therein laid out.

They are reading the great histories, seeing the great plays, hearing the great orations, meeting the great men of history.

The booklet is free. Merely ask for it. It implies no obligation on your part. It tells how sixty-seven leading University Professors went through the books of the world to secure these few "The most helpful little book I have ever read," says one man. Send for your copy to-day. It is free—printed to give away—sent by mail. Merely clip the coupon.

L. W.

5-21-14

P. F. Collier

A. S. 4th W.

11th St., N. Y. City

Mail me, without obligation on my part, your free "Guide Booklet to Books" containing the story of the Five-Foot Shelf.

.....

If you have children and are interested in what they read, put a X in this square

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

The Public Forum

Good Advice to Husbands

Dr. Sarah N. Merrick, of Cambridge, Mass.

WHEN your wife is becomingly gowned tell her so.

When she waits dinner until late for you act pleased.

Call her the "dear" once in awhile that you worked overtime before she took your name.

Don't demonstrate your affection as if from force of habit. Some men kiss their wives in the same manner that they glance at the clock before leaving for work.

Don't read the newspaper at the breakfast table.

Go into your own kitchen once in awhile. Wash and wipe the dishes or scour the frying pan. Laugh while you are doing it.

Develop a sense of humor.

Don't complain about your wife's cooking, for when a man marries a woman he does not always marry a cook.

Danger in Unjust Press Attacks

Judge Alston G. Dayton, U. S. District Court

NEXT to the saloon, the tyranny of the press is the greatest evil threatening the people of the country and our civilization. For twenty years it was a common expression that "it must be so for I saw it in the newspapers." But today the press of the country is given over almost entirely to the publication of news that is unjust, and its injustice and unfairness has caused millions of readers to misjudge and condemn men in all walks of life. Looking at what the newspapers said of the late Admiral Sampson shows the malicious tendency and influence of the press. I have hope that the time will speedily come when combinations of rich men or employers of labor on the one hand and the laboring men on the other will be prevented by a law backed by public opinion. I hope to see the time when nobody or no organization will have the power to prevent non-members from obtaining employment because they did not belong to labor unions.

Too Many Politicians

Mr. I. DeBryun, Banker of Amsterdam, Holland

AS to the United States of America, so far their Government is not superior to those of England, Germany, France or Holland. You have many politicians, but few statesmen; economic principles are seldom fully understood, though every politician has his own ideas about banking, currency and the Stock Exchange. How then can one expect that the leaders of your Treasury bank will be superior to their European colleagues. Your ministers and secretaries are wont to shape their policies according to what the people want, while in Europe the Government is entrusted to men who have ideas of their own, the result of long years of study and practice, who teach these ideas to the people, instead of asking what they can do to oblige them. Here similar questions

Fair Play for the Jew

COMPLAINT is made that the Jews are getting control of everything in this country. For example, in the last thirty years they have swept all others aside, and today practically monopolize the clothing of 90,000,000 Americans. The Jews have likewise gained control of the big department stores, the whiskey trade and the theaters, it is said. "What will Americans control thirty years from now?" some one asks. If the Jews have won this success, it is because of their superior intellectual ability and tremendous powers of application.

When a Jew has acquired property and is in a position to enjoy the luxuries of life, there is no more liberal spender. Until that time comes there is no one so ready to deny himself the little comforts of life, plodding along uncomplainingly for years, until fortune smiles upon him. Nor do the children simply squander what their parents have earned. The boys are trained to take up the work their parents have started, and carry it forward to greater results. If it be true that the Irish, the Germans and the Americans are giving way before the Jews, it is up to the former to take a few lessons in thrift and business management from the latter.

In the labor unions, it is said, opposition to Jews is becoming so acute that Jewish workers have been driven to the expedient of organizing Jewish unions of carpenters, housemiths and sheet metal workers. When several more of the building trades have been organized with Jewish workers, Max Kasimirsky, general organizer of the

are decided on their merit and no political party would ever include an economic measure as the Aldrich-plan or a Treasury bank in a platform declaration, because these are things for experts to decide and not for the common people, who are totally ignorant on such questions.

To Make a Model Husband

Dr. Adeline G. Soule, Kansas City, Mo.

HOW can the wife make an ideal husband? By making the home the most attractive spot on earth to him; by being as careful and particular about her personal appearance as when he came a-wooing; by parting with him each morning as he goes from the home to his day's work with a farewell kiss; by meeting him at the door with a welcome of love upon his return in the evening, at the close of the day's work and worry; by making and keeping the home light, cheery and radiant with loving devotion and care; by being economical with the money the husband turns into her exchequer, living so there will be a balance on deposit each month; by making the home and herself so attractive that the husband will look forward all day to the home-coming at night with so great a pleasure that no power will be able to drag him out from the home by choice. Last, but not least, by keeping the husband's love and confidence. Be honest with him in the deepest and broadest sense of the term. The ideal husband and the ideal wife can be one in the sense God ordained,

Canal Tolls Repeal a Mistake

Ex-President Taft

WHENEVER inquiry has been made of me I have not hesitated to say that I think the repeal of the free tolls provision of the Canal bill is a mistake. I believe that it was wise to pass the exemption, as it is in the present law, and I think it unwise to repeal it. I do not think it a breach of the treaty that we have made with England. If I did, I should not have favored it. I stated my reasons for believing the exemption to be within our rights under the treaty in a memorandum which I attached to the Canal bill when I signed it, and I have seen no reason to change my opinion since that signature.

Why Prosperity Halts

Frank A. Munsey, Magazine Publisher

STARVING the railroads and hostility to capital are responsible for our business depression and industrial stagnation. The government has overplayed its hand in humiliating capital and breaking up our big enterprises. Its obvious worry lest somebody, somewhere, somehow, might make a dollar has been overdone. Continue the policy of starving the railroads and we shall continue to starve ourselves, and shall have no good times. Let the railroads make a decent living, and the wheels of enterprise will leap into activity.

United Hebrew Trades, says that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will be asked to take steps for their amalgamation with the unions of men of other nationalities to avoid the competition of rival unions in the different trades. But if the Jewish mechanic makes the same success the Jew has made in mercantile life, we shall soon hear the complaint that he is monopolizing everything in the trades also.

The strangest manifestation of anti-Semitism is among the Jews themselves. Rabbi Wise, of New York City, cites as an example of this feeling the Jews who remained in a prominent Fifth Avenue club after one of their own race had been blackballed because he was a Jew. Along the same line is the support given by prominent Jewish advertisers to periodicals which heap ridicule upon the Jews as a race at every opportunity. Jews do not deserve, nor do they ask, any special consideration, but a man should not be abused and ridiculed and kicked about, nor be envied his financial success simply because he is a Jew.

Health Hints for the Summer

THE following list of "don'ts" for the summer issued by the New York City Department of Health has a universal application and if kept in mind by everybody will avert many a case of ptomaine poisoning:

Don't keep meat in the refrigerator unless it is properly cooled.

Don't omit to clean the refrigerator frequently, using strong hot soda solution.

Don't use meat unless it is absolutely fresh, never attempt to freshen it by washing with salt, soda, etc.

Don't buy chopped meats or sausage unless absolutely sure that it is fresh.

Finally, don't buy from any butcher unless sure that his meats are fresh and handled in a sanitary manner.

In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure of all womankind and particularly of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to write to Mrs. Clark for information or advice on matters of vital interest. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Correspondents are requested to give their names and addresses, not for publication, but as a token of good faith.

Preventing Fires

LARGELY through the efforts of the fire-insurance companies, courses of "fire-prevention study" are being installed in some of our colleges for men. One of the leading men in this business was recently interviewed by the Boston Transcript, and many interesting and little-known facts were brought out. "Ninety-nine men out of a hundred," said this gentleman, "do not know that an electric bulb will set fire to any light material with which it is long in contact. A man who would not believe this saw me wrap a handkerchief around an incandescent bulb, leave it there for less than an hour and then saw it burst into flame. Another man that I knew wanted to warm his feet after he got into bed one night, and he warmed them by taking the incandescent bulb by which he had been reading and tucking it under the bedclothes. He went promptly to sleep and woke up later in a blazing bed. It took six weeks in a hospital to patch up his burns."

Paint-rags, thrown into corners, oxidize under exposure to the air and cause many fires. The vapor of a pint of gasoline will make



200 feet of violent explosive when mixed with air. "The wife of one of the best-known insurance-men of Boston," continued this gentleman, "had a glove-cleaning day. She worked over the bath-tub in order to keep things clean, and used probably half-a-pint of gasoline. She did not know that the tub, which happened to have its waste-opening closed, was collecting the equivalent of dynamite. Toward dusk, her daughter came in. 'You need more light, mother,' she remarked, at the same time scratching a match. She was instantly blown through the doorway. Her mother was thrown to the floor, and thus escaped the explosive blast that ascended from the bath-tub. Steam-pipes at a temperature as low as 230 degrees will char wood and finally set it afire. One office fire in Boston started in a mass of papers piled around a radiator."

The "expert" did not mention that a large proportion of our fires, estimated by some observers at eighty per cent., are caused by cigars and cigarettes. In the rear and upper rooms of many large buildings signs announce a heavy penalty for any one caught smoking there. The course in "fire-prevention" at Harvard is supposed to make the students judges of the way to make buildings fireproof, and able to detect at once defects which may lead to fires. A considerable chemical and engineering curriculum is included in it. Our women's colleges should surely institute similar courses.

A New Fraud

IT is not really new, but it is only just getting widely into the papers. Hence most of our honorable women have not heard of it. We all know that banana-peel has been deliberately strewn on sidewalks in order to create "damage-cases"; that "blackmail" schemes are constantly "framed up"; and

that similar modes of raising money are being devised every day. But it is a new idea to me, at least, that women in hotels should purposely knock the arm of a waiter so that a "boatful" of gravy should be spilled on a gown; or should take pains to catch the train of their gowns in revolving-doors, in order to obtain damages. The New York Times gives good news when it reports the hotel-keepers as so indignant at the damages demanded from them for palpably fraudulent claims that, instead of settling these suits privately, as they have been doing hitherto, they propose to take them into the courts. Good! It is hard to believe that women deliberately do such things, but since the detectives swear that they do, let the law loose on them, by all means.

Opera and Theatre

IT is interesting and encouraging to see the anxiety of some of our high-class periodicals regarding the elevation of the drama. Societies have been formed to promote it. Ministers have preached about it. It has claimed almost more than its share in the general "uplift" movement. But

the opera seems to stand entirely above and apart from this movement. So long as an opera is well staged and well sung, nobody seems to care about its "book." It may depict the most shocking immoralities. It may trace the relations of men and women until there is the merest thread of human privacy left,—but little if any fault seems to be found with it.

Several of the New York plays, on the other hand, have been subjected to scorching criticism,—plays which are not half so bad as most of the operas. It is well enough to say that in opera the words are so wholly subservient to the music that they are negligible. They are not negligible. Nearly all the audience read the libretto carefully, and it must have its effect.

Inquiries and Answers

Inquirer, Oklahoma: "I hear that you have a woman Commissioner of Charities and Correction in New York City. We women out here would like to know how the plan works."

It works well. We had the advantage of having an able and experienced woman on hand, who had the confidence of our best men. She has proved herself competent and upright.

Worker, Ishpeming, Mich.: "I have heard that the women buyers, 'floor-walkers' and heads of departments in large stores receive high salaries. I read in a paper that there are courses in 'salesmanship.' Would such a course fit me to get one of these well-paid positions?"

A course in "salesmanship" contains information regarding fabrics, colors, machinery, the arrangement of show-windows, modes of interesting and securing customers, proper ways of dressing in order to impress them, the care of the health, those personal habits which make people agreeable to others, and much besides. Such a course would surely help you to fill such a position as you mention. Buyers, floorwalkers and heads of departments are sometimes highly paid. Write to the Superintendent of Education of your State at Lansing.



Karo

(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

The Favorite Syrup in Two Million American Homes

THE family syrup pitcher filled with Karo, has an important place on the table of the American family three times a day.

For griddle cakes, muffins, hot biscuit or as a spread for bread, Karo is unequalled.

The familiar Karo can has its own corner on the pantry shelf where the young folks can find it ready for the evening of candy making.

The secret of successful candy making—of delicious fudges and fondant creams—is told in a score of dandy recipes in the Corn Products Cook Book—yours for the asking.

Make your preserving syrup with part Karo (Crystal White) instead of all sugar. Your jams, jellies, preserves and canned fruits will be richer in consistency, with the true flavor of the fresh fruit. Karo better blends the-fruit juices with the sugar, and develops their flavor to perfection. It also prevents jams and jellies from crystallizing.

Karo adds a touch of flavor to many dishes requiring just a little sweet. The Cook Book tells.

A post-card with your name and address sent to us will bring your free copy of the Cook Book by return mail.



CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

Dept. T

New York

P. O. Box 161

Romances of Modern Business

THE American romance is in the large office-buildings and the marts of trade; it is the romance of great achievements in commerce, in industrial leadership. And it is a wonderful romance! The child of the world's nations is leading them!—ARNOLD BENNETT.

"The Making of a Cleanly Nation"

It is the privilege of the reporter of current affairs to view in wide perspective the sweep of events. Contemplation of the panorama induces appreciation of what is vital to the furtherance of human welfare.

The writer of this series of stories has been impressed with the far-reaching benefit the public has derived from the periodicals of national circulation. Such publications through their advertising pages alone have contributed abundantly to the progress of the time.

From all parts of the country have come remarkable stories of achievements through national periodical advertising. Many of them are written large in the business annals of the nation. They reflect on economic and intellectual advance. They illustrate the commercial and educational force of magazine advertising.

These narratives have had all the elements of romance. The one here presented appears to this chronicler as dramatic. Its stage is the United States. Its actors are the thousands of people of everyday life. The spectacle unfolded is "the making of a cleanly nation."

A broad statement that! It came from a business official who has taken an active part in this national housecleaning. And that the words are no empty boast this story would seem to prove.

Forty years ago, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, a young firm was manufacturing and selling porcelain-enameled kitchen utensils. The business was not large. But the products were an innovation and appealed to housewives.

The Standard Manufacturing Company thus began its mission of ministering to sanitary advancement. The porcelain enameled as applied to kitchen appliances had proved satisfactory. Members of the firm conceived the idea that the same process might be used successfully on bath-tubs and other sanitary fixtures.

This was only an idea. The manufacturers knew the application of an enamel coating to a metal body as large as a bath-tub would be costly and difficult. But, like all pioneers, they fought their way through handicaps. The story of the development of their idea is the story of the success of the significant industry.

Several years of research and experiment ensued. It was not until 1879 that the first tubs made by the Standard Company, under a new process of enameling, were placed on the market. For a considerable time thereafter the output of the concern was only two bath-tubs a day. But little was known of the new products, and this capacity was equal to the demand.

Plumbing fixtures in use at this time were of an unsatisfactory, unsanitary kind. Open plumbing was unheard of thirty-five years ago. Stationary fixtures then were encased in woodwork of ornate designs. The housewife of today would not countenance them. Nor would they now be tolerated in hospitals or public buildings.

Ten years passed without bringing more than limited recognition to the manufacturers of these sanitary products. Their idea had been realized, but few knew of it. Then the company decided that this idea was big enough for the entire country to know about. The manufacturers had a vision of a new sanitary era being ushered in through the use of their products.

The people of the country at large first learned of the "Standard Idea" twenty-five years ago. A half-page advertisement appeared in several weekly and monthly periodicals of national circulation. The advertising was neither extensive nor systematic. It embodied no new advertising ideas. But it carried to the public a message. "Health depends on sanitation," this read. And the public, then just awakening to a new consciousness of living problems, became deeply interested. The advertising was started at the psychological moment. It created a great subconscious need of these sanitary products.

Thus was realized the hope of the manufacturers that their fixtures might play an important part in sanitary development. The extensive sale of their products has gone hand-in-hand with an enormous growth in the desire for cleanly living during the last two decades. The advertising of these sanitary commodities created so much interest that many publications printed instructive articles on sanitation in the home and public building.

Forty years ago there were few houses,

however luxurious, that boasted a tub or ordinary bathing facilities. Today the humble home of the mechanic or laborer has its comfortable and sanitary bathroom. We see sanitary products everywhere in our daily life—in the store, club, hotel, barbershop, office-building, and railroad station. These fixtures have removed dangers of infection and made for sanitation in the home, the factory, and public place. They have demonstrated the sanitary value of water.

As the crusade for cleanly living advanced with the campaign of educational advertising in the national periodicals, the business of the company grew in leaps. Within the year after the first advertisement appeared, the factory trebled its output and the expansion continued year after year. The original plant occupied two-thirds of an acre of ground, with buildings containing sixty thousand square feet of floor space. Today the "Standard" factories cover sixty acres, with buildings having nearly three and a half million square feet of floor space.

Since the "Standard Idea" took hold, there have been sold over three million "Standard" baths, a like number of lavatories and not less than ten million miscellaneous "Standard" sanitary fixtures. The combined daily capacity of the factories is two thousand each of tubs, lavatories, and sinks, in addition to a large output of miscellaneous fixtures. The great demand for these goods has been created by magazine advertising. The large distribution made it possible for the manufacturers to reduce the prices of their products, placing them within reach of every builder.

Eleven years after the advertising campaign in the national periodicals began, the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital of five million dollars, which was later doubled. Before the advertising started, the Standard Company was making only a few tubs a day.

The last decade of the nineteenth century and the first part of the present century will go down in history as the most remarkable years in the progress of the world. In no other period has so much been accomplished toward improving living conditions. Ideas of sanitation and hygiene, unknown a few years ago, have become so inbred in our lives that we were compelled to forego them we should feel that we had retrogressed for centuries.

The educational campaign carried on by the Standard Company in the national periodicals, appealing for cleanliness in the homes and in public and business buildings, has been a whip and a stimulus to the nation.

"Much of the sanitary progress of this country," said Mr. E. F. Gregg, manager of publicity for the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, during the past fourteen years, "including that of National, State, and municipal boards of health and private organizations, has been influenced by the educational work carried on by the Standard Company during the past twenty-five years."

"In fact, it can be said that the history of modern sanitation in this country is the history of the development of the porcelain-enameled sanitary industry by the Standard Manufacturing Company and its successor, the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company."

"This company based its publicity on human appeal, behind which was human necessity. It sold cleanliness and sanitation. We educated the public through our magazine advertising and feel that our work has been well done. Our advertising has been confined almost entirely to the magazines and weeklies. We feel that this advertising has been a great factor in the success of this business. It created so great an impression on the public mind that thousands of plumbers have advertised our goods locally at their own expense."

The national periodicals have reason to be proud of their part in the campaign of publicity that established a new era in the sanitary principles of living. As the media of expression for the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company they contributed their own force as public educators in driving home the theories which these manufacturers were striving to impress upon the public consciousness. The result has been a happy one. The nation indeed has been made cleanly. And the pioneer and foremost workers to this end have been rewarded with an enormous business.

Periodicals are Popular Educators

THE educational value of newspapers, magazines and periodicals cannot be overestimated. They constitute the chief reading matter of the people. Anything that interferes with their free dissemination strikes a blow at one of the biggest factors in the education and entertainment of the people. President Stephen Farrelly, of the American News Company, protesting against the proposal to increase the rate on second-class mail matter, shows, in an open letter to Postmaster-General Burleson, how the settlement of the country depends upon a low rate of postage. "Settlers are content," he says, "to make their homes in the most distant parts of the country because the United States mail follows them, and brings, not only their much-needed-for letters from home, but their favorite magazine, journal or newspaper to gladden the evening fire-side, making the new home closely resemble the old." In 1845 the rate on second-class matter was 2½¢ for one ounce, and 1¢ for each ounce of excess weight. By successive downward amendments it has finally been reduced to 1¢ a pound, the object of the Government in every step having been to place such matter in the hands of the people at the lowest possible cost. In 1885 Congress was so convinced that periodicals had played an important part in the development of the country, and had at the same time added so much to the increase of first-class mail matter, that some members of the postal committee were in favor of carrying them free, as is still done for newspapers in the country where published.

Mr. Farrelly makes a special plea for the newsdealers, now grown to more than forty thousand, who for more than a half century have had most to do with the distribution of periodical literature. In the handling of second-class matter consigned to newsdealers the only expense the Government has is that of railway transportation, as the dealer calls for the matter at the postoffice. There is a clear profit here to the Government, although there may be a slight loss on periodicals sent to individual subscribers. Even so, the equity of the arrangement is restored when it is recalled that the periodicals play a very large part in increasing first-class matter. Canada and Australia, both sparsely settled countries of great distances, have a rate of ¼¢ a pound on periodicals, the educational value being the result sought by the low rate. Certainly the United States can well afford to continue the present rate of 1¢ a pound for the same purpose.

Books Worth While

MEN OF BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND. (Boston American. Publishers.) Contemporary men of prominence of New England birth with short autobiographical sketches.

DARK HOLLOW, by Anna Katharine Green. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Price \$1.35.) A story of mystery and murder which trails its way through the entire narrative.

THE AFTERHOUSE, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York. \$1.25 net.) A story of mystery, the rapid unfolding of which thrills the reader. A good novel for quick reading.

CONFIDENCE OR NATIONAL SECURE, by Arthur E. Stillwell. (Bankers Publishing Co., New York. 6th edition. \$1.50 net.) A small book on the railroad question written from the railroad point of view.

IF YOU TOUCH THEM THEY VANISH, by Gouverneur Morris. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.00 net.) A delightful story woven about the life of a young man sentenced to prison for a crime of which he was not guilty.

A ROSE OF OLD QUEBEC, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. \$1.25 net.) A romance which passes in a delightful way from old Quebec to London, a bit of history being given along with the local color.

THE BACK YARD FARMER, by J. Willard Balte. (Forbes & Co., Chicago. \$1.00 net.) Any one who is fortunate enough to possess even a tiny garden spot will read this exceedingly suggestive book by a practical gardener with great pleasure and profit.

THE AMERICANS IN PANAMA, by William R. Scott. (The Statler Publishing Co., New York. \$1.35.) A non-technical review of the construction of the Panama Canal, giving sufficient history of the isthmus under the Spanish for an historical background.

LADY LAUGHTER, by Ralph Henry Barbour. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. \$2.00.) This delightfully-told love story brings this out in a most delicate way—the thought that many men would never have proposed if the opposite sex had not helped them out.

THE FUTURE OF THE WORKING CLASSES, by Roger W. Babson. (Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.) A little volume of less than 75 pages which finds in "economic education" the solution of all the evils and inequalities of the economic order.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS, a symposium edited by Morton Prince, M. D. (Richard G. Badger, Boston. \$1.50 net.) This symposium, by nine experts, is one of the most complete volumes on practical therapeutics, or the healing influence of mental suggestion, ever published.

MARCH LIGHTS, by Helen Huntington. (Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$1.35.) The scene is laid in New York, and besides the love thread that runs through the story involves the separation of a mother and her son who came back to her, mangled and broken by life.

THE ECONOMICS OF EVERYDAY LIFE, by T. H. Penson. (Cambridge University Press. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price \$1.00.) A commendable effort to show that Economics is not a subject for specialists only, but that in a very practical way it touches everyday life.

RELIGION IN SOCIAL ACTION, by Graham Taylor. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$1.25 net.) Dr. Taylor's treatment of the church in relation to the city and to the community will be of particular help to the church in its efforts to relate itself more vitally and effectively to the life of the people.

THE TRADE OF THE WORLD, by James Davenport Whelpley. (The Century Co., New York. \$2.00 net.) A book of tremendous scope. It is the trade of the world that unites the nations and the book shows that the most successful international trade rests on mutual knowledge and understanding.



NEVERLEAK

Ends Your Tire Troubles.

This famous preparation is just what you want to make your tires leak-proof. Heals punctures instantly while on the run and preserves the rubber. Actually makes your tires give double service.

NEVERLEAK is bound to decrease your tire expense and to cut out needless delay. Has the reputation of 18 years' successful use; is the one reliable, guaranteed preparation sold by repairmen and dealers everywhere.

Treat your tires at once with NEVERLEAK Tire Fluid. Put up in handy, self-injector tubes, 25¢ each.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY TY COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Delivered TO YOU FREE
on Approval and 30 days Trial



SEND NO MONEY but write today for our big 1914 catalog of "Ranger" Bicycles, Tires and Sundries at prices so low they will astonish you. Also particulars of our great new offer to deliver you a Ranger Bicycle on one month's free trial without a cent expense to you.

you can make money taking orders for bicycles, tires, lamps, sundries, etc. from our big handsome catalog. It's free. It contains "combination offers" for re-fitting your old bicycle like new at very low cost. Also much useful bicycle information. Send for it.

LOW FACTORY PRICES direct to you. No one else can. You cannot afford to buy a bicycle, tires or sundries without first learning what we can offer you. Write now.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept D174 CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS: \$40 A WEEK

Startling new hosiery proposition—unheard of. Hosiery for men, women and children. Guaranteed for one year. Must wear 12 months or replaced free. Agents having wonderful success. H. W. Price sold 60 boxes in 12 hours. Mrs. Fields 100 pairs on one street. G. W. Noble made \$35 in one day. Sworn proof. Sold only through agents.

Not for sale in stores. A hosiery proposition that beats them all. Big money sure. A chance of a lifetime. Write quick for terms and samples.

THOMAS HOSEIERY COMPANY
6014 West St. Dayton, Ohio.

WHITE VALLEY GEMS

LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS

Stand acid and fire diamond test. So hard they easily scratch a file and **WILL CUT GLASS**. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. Mounted in 14k solid gold diamond mountings.

See them before paying. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—All charges prepaid. No money in advance. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write today for free catalog.

WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Wabash Bldg., Indianapolis

EVERY MAN WHO HAS A SON who can draw has reason to feel proud of him . . .

2nd Personally Conducted Art Course will develop his talent. Send for information. ZIM'S Correspondence School of Cartooning, Comic Art, and Caricature, Horseheads, N. Y.

LEARN TO PAINT SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS

I'll teach you personally by mail. 14 years successful teaching. Big field for men and women. You can **EARN \$18.00 TO \$45.00 A WEEK**. Crawford, B. C. writer, "Earned \$200.00 while taking course." Write today for catalog, samples, etc.

Detroit School of Lettering, CHAS. J. STONIS, Founder, Dep. 1055, Detroit, Mich.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

Visible Writers or otherwise
L. C. SMITHS, UNDERWOODS, OLIVERS, Etc.
¼ to ½ MFRS. PRICES

Shipped ANYWHERE for Free Trial or RENTED, allowing RENT TO APPLY.

PRICES \$15.00 UP First class Machines. Full Guarantee. Write for Illustrated Catalog 76. Your opportunity.

TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, (Est. 1892) 24-36 W. Lake St., Chicago

FREE "Linene" COLLAR

Our free sample will prove comfort and economy. Send postal stating size and whether you want high or low collar.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO.
Dept. F. Boston, Mass.

Do Your Printing!

Cards, circulars, books, newspaper. Press \$5. Larger \$18. Rotary \$50. Save money. Big profit printing for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE cards, paper, outfits, samples. **THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.**

This is one of a series of articles that is being published to show how periodical advertising is serving the public.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SERVICE

Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Over 400,000 Copies Each Issue

PATENT ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal Services. I get patent or no fee. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 14 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS WANTED AND BOUGHT BY manufacturers. For interesting and valuable information, send 6 cents postage for large Illustrated paper Visible Results and Terms Book. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. Z, Washington, D. C., Estab. 1869.

WANTED IDEAS, INVENTIONS AND AD- dresses of persons wanting patents; Prizes Offered. "Money in Patents." Books free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, 789 F St., Washington, D. C.

"PATENTS AND POSSIBILITIES," A 72- page treatise sent free upon request; tells what to invent and where to sell it. Write today. H. S. Hill, 909 McLachlen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—WOULD YOU TAKE A STEADY job where you can clear \$20 to \$30 weekly to start and work up to yearly profits of \$3,000 or more? No experience required. Great crew managers' proposition. We manufacture. Middlemen profits saved. Get posted on our 1914 exclusive territory—business-building selling plans. Act quick. E. M. Davis, Pres., R1, Davis Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—400 SNAPPY HOUSEHOLD SPE- cialties; profit, \$100 weekly; answer quick to secure territory. American Aluminum Mfg. Co., Div. L. W., Lemont, Ill.

ATLAST—A VACUUM CLOTHES WASHER: washes tub of clothes in 3 min. Patented Jan. 30, 1914. Washday now a pleasure. Women grab it at \$1.50. Agents price 50c. in quantities. Wendell Washer Co., 293 Oak St., Leipsic, O.

HELP WANTED

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet 8-11. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

PARCEL POST MEANS MANY RAILWAY Mail Clerks needed. Commence \$75.00 month. Sample examination—questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F. 132, Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS PAY BIG MON- ey. Get prepared for "exams" by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

THE GOLD COAST OF FLORIDA. THE groves of grapefruit and oranges laden with golden spheres bring real gold to the growers. You cannot mine for the metal here, but golden returns are annually had from cultivating the deep rich soil, under a winter sun, ripening products in midwinter. Celery yielding 900 to 1,000 crates the acre. Cabbage yielding 200 crates to the acre. Strawberries continuous in bearing November to June. There is gold to be had by intelligent effort on those soils. We will tell you how. J. A. Pride, General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite 402, Norfolk, Va.

OACO ORCHARDS, 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD. Best 10-acre orchards money and scientific experts can develop. Sold on easy terms. Thorough investigation of orchards and company's financial responsibility inviolate. If interested in something really worth while write for illustrated booklet "Investment Value of an Orchard." Address Oregon Apple Company, Corvallis, Oregon.

OLD COINS

\$4.25 EACH PAID FOR FLYING EAGLE CENTS dated 1856. We pay a Cash premium on hundreds of old coins. Send ten cents at once for New Illustrated Coin Value Book 427. It may mean your fortune. Clarke & Co., Coin Dealers, Box 39, LeRoy, N. Y.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS

WRITE MOVING PICTURE PLAYS: \$50 EACH. Constant demand. Devote all or spare time. Experience, literary ability or correspondence course not required. Details free. Atlas Pub. Co., 357, Cincinnati, O.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

YOU CAN WRITE A SHORT STORY. BEGIN- ners learn thoroughly under our perfect method. We help you sell your stories. Write for particulars, School of Short-Story Writing, 42 Page Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BE AN ILLUSTRATOR. LEARN TO DRAW. We will teach you by mail how to draw for magazines and newspapers. Send for free Catalog. School of Illustration, 42 Page Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS

BE AN ARTIST. MAKE MONEY DRAWING comic pictures. Let the world's famous cartoonist, Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few ideas into your head. Get the Zim book—it's chuck full of valuable suggestions. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Bound in 3-4 Mor. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if book returned within 10 days. Address Zim Book, Brunswick Bldg., New York.

Summer Resorts, Hotels, Vacation

Outfitters and others who make a specialty of catering to the summer public will find a keen and appreciative audience in the readers of Leslie's Weekly.

Guaranteed Circulation

350,000, 95 per cent. net paid. Edition order now running in excess 400,000 copies an issue. Think what an audience this means. Everybody is willing to spend money for vacation time. This is your opportunity. \$1.75 a line. 15% discount for 6 consecutive classified advertisements. Further information gladly furnished.

Classified Advertising Department
LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Railroads Work with Farmers

WHEN railroads seek to improve farm lands along their routes they are serving their own interests quite as well as those of the farmers. The New York State Experiment Station at Geneva has recommended to the farmers of the State the application of ground limestone to their land at the rate of one to two tons according to conditions. Farmers have appreciated the value of limestone but the price has been prohibitive. It remained for the Farm Bureau of the New York Central Railroad to make possible the carrying out of the recommendations of the State Experiment Station. By organizing and inducing new companies to pulverize limestone the Central's Farm Bureau has enabled farmers along the New York Central Line to purchase limestone by the carload delivered at the station at from \$15 to \$55, as against \$100 to \$225 formerly.

The Farm Bureau has taken up also the subject of drainage, which in many cases must precede fertilization. A ditching machine with a capacity of 100 rods per day has been provided by the New York Central, to be rented to farmers at the estimated cost of operation. Expert advice will be given in laying out the ditches, establishing grades, and selecting tile of the proper capacity. The problem of feeding the one hundred million people of this country is largely a problem of increasing the productivity of every acre of land under cultivation. Much of Europe's soil, tilled as it has been for centuries, still yields better than ours because of scientific fertilization and intensive cultivation. The co-operation of the railroads with State Boards to secure a better yield per acre is much to be encouraged. New York farmers who are interested in improving their land should get in touch with the Farm Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

No Work No Food

THE skilled, the unskilled and the "won't works" is the three-fold classification of the unemployed made by Rabbi Wise of the Free Synagogue of New York City. The skilled class are not only competent, but also anxious, to work, and the city and the State should aid them in finding jobs. The second class—the unskilled—Rabbi Wise would have schooled in the art of using their hands and exercising their wills. The third class—those who can work, but refuse to—"preferring to prey upon the social fabric and flaunt justice in the face," Rabbi Wise thinks should either be compelled to work or allowed to starve. This is neither new advice nor is it too drastic. Many centuries ago the apostle Paul wrote in his epistle to the Thessalonians, "If any will not work, neither let him eat." The men who have been parading our cities and storming churches demanding food and shelter have not wanted employment. They have been satisfied to get into the limelight and to secure free lodging and meals. These should be treated strictly according to the Biblical injunction—no work, no food, and the sympathy wasted on this class should be devoted to practical efforts to find employment for the deserving workers who would rather suffer than air their ills in such fashion.

Thou Shalt Not Steal!

A MAN who steals property is called by the ugly name of thief, and when caught and convicted is sent to jail. What should we call a man who steals the reputation of a manufacturer of well-known branded articles for the sake of selling other goods of unknown origin and doubtful quality? The reputation of a branded article, created by the maintenance of a uniformly high quality, is a property right. When a cut-price dealer uses the reputation of such an article to delude the buyers into believing that other goods are being sold for less than their real value, he depreciates the value of the branded article and deprives the manufacturer of his property. Our laws protect the owners of a trade-mark against a rival who steals his brand. Why should we not have laws giving equal protection against the man who steals the reputation of the producers of trade-marked goods?

Change of Policy Looked For

She's all of thirty-five and not engaged, While younger maids, on every hand, are mating. She'll change her policy soon, it is pre-saged. Thus far it has been one of "Watchful Waiting."—Judge.



He Mops in Misery Without B. V. D.

A TYPICAL summer day a typical office scene—a round of smiles at the mingled discomfort and discomfiture of the man who hasn't found out that B. V. D. is "the first aid" to coolness. You, of course, have B. V. D. on or ready to put on. If not, march to the nearest store and get it.

For your own welfare, fix this label firmly in your mind and make the salesman show it to you. If he can't or won't, walk out! On every B. V. D. Undergarment is sewed



This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE

B.V.D.

BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.)

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 the Garment.

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07) \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 the Suit.

The B. V. D. Company,
New York.

London Selling Agency: 66, Aldermanbury E. C.



Are You Aetna-ized?

UNITED STATES TRUST CO.

1914 IN ACCOUNT WITH *Laura K. Huntington*

Feb 25 Deposit \$5000.00

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY DEPARTMENT

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 24, 1914

No. D 25080

43567 PAY TO THE ORDER OF *Laura K. Huntington*

Five Thousand & 00/100

ACCOUNT OF CLAIM ON ACCIDENT POLICY No. *1-25*

TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

IN NEW YORK, 1-25

Five Thousand Dollars Cash

A man was accidentally killed in a train wreck. (It might have been you.) He was on his way home. He had earned a good salary, but had saved little, and his funeral used that little up. His widow and children were left, as they thought, penniless. In his desk, however, a "Folded Paper" was found, which he had obtained only a few months before. It was

An Aetna Accident Policy

It brought to that sorrowing and well-nigh penniless family a check for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Thousands of accidents occur every day. It may happen that your life will be snuffed out; that you will suffer dangerous injury or the loss of hand, limb or eye. Sometime your family may have use for the "Folded Paper" that means food, clothing and shelter to those you love. Aetna Accident Policies cost little and pay a generous weekly indemnity if you are kept from work by accidental injury.

Better To-day than Too Late

Aetna Life Insurance Co. (Drawer 1341), Hartford, Conn.

Leslie's

I have marked the kinds of Insurance I wish to know about, Accident ☐ Health ☐ Disability ☐ I am under 60 years of age. My name, business address and occupation are written below.

Within the Investment Boundary

Whether standard securities are a few points above or a few points below the prices of a month ago should not greatly concern you.

Look for values, not at fluctuations. Examine corporation policy, not a single year's balance sheet.

Ask opportunities to buy stocks of time-tested worth at prices much lower than have been generally available to the investing public.

There are many such opportunities now.

Send for Booklet 4—"Partial Payment Plan."

John Muir & Co.

**SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots**

Members New York Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 74 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Branches:
42d St. and Broadway—Longacre Building, N. Y.
125th St. and 7th Ave.—Hotel Theresa, N. Y.
National State Bank Building—Newark, N. J.

You Will Make The Best Investments

if you purchase securities which have met the very exacting requirements of ably managed institutions and of trustees, provided such securities can be had at really attractive figures.

Conditions at present in the political and business world are such that many of the most dependable bonds may be obtained on a particularly attractive basis.

An example is a bond described in Circular J-88, which will be sent to those interested.

A. B. Leach & Co.

Investment Securities

149 Broadway, New York
105 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Boston Buffalo Philadelphia London, Eng.

INCOME BONDS

\$10 5% Bonds
\$100 6% Bonds
\$200 7% Bond Shares

ARE ISSUED BY

New York Realty Owners

Resources - - - - \$3,945,652.65

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES:
Real Estate, Bonds, Etc. 28%
Capital, Surplus & Reserve . . . 72%

An Unbroken Dividend Record of Eighteen Years

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR 18
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
299 Madison Avenue, New York City

SOUND BONDS

SAFEST AT ALL TIMES

The Securities of long established—well managed—properly financed—PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES operating in growing communities.

THE TULSA CORPORATION has all of these favorable features. It supplies the third largest city in Oklahoma with electric light, power and artificial ice. Its first mortgage 5% bonds possess special features of safety fully described in circular X 145, sent on request.

Price 95 and interest
Yielding an income of 5½%
\$100—\$500—\$1000 denominations

P. W. BROOKS & CO

(Incorporated)
115 Broadway Stock Exch. Bldg.
New York Philadelphia
44 State Street, Albany

FARM MORTGAGES

BEARING 6% INTEREST

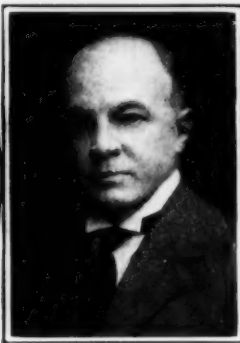
First liens on improved farms. Original papers held by the investor. Principal and interest Guaranteed. Interest payable at Hanover National Bank, N. Y. Thousands of satisfied customers for references.

We've been doing the same thing for twenty-eight years. Write for particulars.
The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.
Capital and Surplus \$320,000.00
FORT WORTH TEXAS



G. AUBREY DAVIDSON

President of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, Cal., to be opened on January 1st, 1915, and to continue throughout the year. President Davidson is a banker, being the head of the Southern Trust & Savings Bank in San Diego.



NEWCOMB CARLTON

Who was recently elected president of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New York, to succeed Theodore N. Vail. Mr. Vail resigned because of the separation of the Western Union and the American Telegraph & Telephone Co.



GEORGE W. ROGERS

Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, Little Rock, who has been elected president of the Arkansas Bankers' Association. He was also chosen as a member of the A. B. A. nominating committee. He has a fine record as a financier.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JONES COMPANY, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

FRANK MUNSEY, the eminently successful publisher and financier, admits that there is such a thing as a lucky strike, but says he has always worked for his. Not many persons are ever heard to make a lucky strike, but such things happen occasionally and the winners are the envy of all who wish they might have a similar streak of luck. We hear a great deal about the enormous profits that some banking firms make by floating securities for railway or industrial corporations. These statements are sometimes wide of the mark.

J. P. Morgan's firm was said to have made \$12,000,000 by financing New Haven deals. In truth it is shown that the firm made about \$300,000 in the course of a number of years. Even this was criticized as excessive, but a prominent New York bond house was smart enough to offer a good premium for the recent issue of \$51,000,000 bonds by the State of New York and as the highest bidder got all the bonds. It made a profit of \$600,000 in a single day on the transaction, for within twenty-four hours it had resold the bonds at a premium of 1 per cent. This was foresight and business sagacity rewarded, as they usually are and well deserve to be.

The reward of pluck and foresight comes to men in all walks of life. A cable dispatch from Berlin reports that the managing director and chief shareholder of an African diamond company, now a multi-millionaire, was once an humble railway official. The stock of his company pays a dividend of 2500 per cent., the largest on record. Yet legislators in this country are trying to induce men with money to put it into new enterprises and run the risks of success or failure on the prospects of receiving only 5 or 6 per cent. returns.

That eminent authority on financial affairs, Mr. Newman Erb, of New York, recently pointed out to some of our legislators at Washington that captains of industry who undertook to build new railroads did so in the hope of realizing something more than they could get by putting their money into secure, well-established investments. They took the risks of a new enterprise and deserved a substantial reward, if the enterprise won. The press of New York recently reported the death of a man who in 1892 started a small manufacturing enterprise with an investment of \$1,000. He died last March and his estate was appraised at over \$500,000, all made out of an original investment of \$1,000. Would anybody begrudge such a handsome return to one who had the courage, the enterprise, and ability to develop a great business from small beginnings? Yet how often we hear well-meaning men denounce a corporation because it has been successful or some captain of industry because he has risen from the humblest walks of life to the estate of a millionaire.

The world puts a premium on success. Other nations decorate their captains of industry and successful projectors of great industrial enterprises. And this is as it

should be and as it will be eventually in this country, if we are to make progress and to build up on the splendid foundation that a gracious and over-ruling Providence has bestowed upon our favored land.

President Wilson in signing the Currency Bill, made a significant little speech in which, as quoted in the newspapers, he said: "I am for big business and I am against the trusts. Any man who can survive by his brains; any man who can put others out of business by making the thing cheaper to the consumer at the same time he is increasing its intrinsic value and quality, I take my hat off to and I say 'You are the man who can build up the United States and I wish there were more of you.'" If Attorney-General McReynolds held to this view he would immediately discontinue his suit against the Corn Products Refining Co. to the great joy of its 7,000 shareholders and to the public benefit.

SIGN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT

Date 1914
Jasper, Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

You can enroll me, without expense, as a member of The Protective Security Holders' Organization, organized for joint protection against unjust, unwise and unnecessary legislation.

Signed
Street No.
City
State

G., New Monmouth, N. J.: Federal Mining & Smelting Pfd. is not a good investment at present, as the company is engaged in litigation, the outcome of which is uncertain.

G., Lorain, O.: Ohio Oil is one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries and its stock is a good business man's investment. The war troubles in Mexico are likely to somewhat reduce the supply of crude oil, as much of the world's production takes place in that country.

P., Dubuque, Ia.: The 5 per cent. bonds of the International Mercantile Co. are rated as "good" and the 4½% as "fair." Dividends are being paid on these issues. The Pfd. and the Common stock have never paid dividends and their prospect of doing so is at present almost hopeless.

H., Rocky Mount, N. C.: Of course an addition of \$10,000,000 to the preferred stock of the Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. will lessen the chances of a dividend on the common stock. The purchase of the common stock, whether outright or on a margin, cannot be regarded as a "safe" speculation.

S., Ann Arbor, Mich.: All stock issued by new mining companies is more or less a speculation. Nobody can tell accurately what lies under ground and no matter how promising surface appearances may be, a mine may prove worthless or unprofitable. It would be most unwise to invest in stocks of mines in Colorado or elsewhere before making a thorough examination of the properties. Even then, the risk would be very great.

H., Sheboygan, Wis.: Kerr Lake, Goldfield Cons., and Nipissing are among the fairly good mining enterprises and have paid excellent dividends. But as the years go by, the reserve ore in the mines is growing less, and unless unexpected rich strikes are made, the stocks are not likely to become much higher. The other company (presumably Butte-Balaklava) has been in litigation with the Anaconda Co. over ore deposits. It paid a dividend in 1910, but I find no record of any since.

(Continued on page 501)

Reputation

People all over the country know the excellent reputation which this company has made for itself by 28 years' service to investors.

In its long experience of furnishing GUARANTEED First Mortgage Real Estate Certificates, no customer of this Company has ever lost a dollar or waited a day for payment of interest or principal.

Issued in denominations from \$100 to \$5,000. Interest at the rate of 6% per annum. Exempt from Income Tax.

Booklet "L" sent on request.

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH
United States Depository for Postal Savings

Safety and 6%

Investors seeking safety of their funds, together with an attractive interest return, should carefully investigate the merits of the first mortgage 6% bonds we own and offer.

Their soundness is indicated by the fact that no one has ever suffered loss on any security purchased of this House, founded 32 years ago.

Write for The Investors' Magazine, our monthly publication, and Circular No. 557-C

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
MORTGAGE & BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

1914 INVESTORS GUIDE

Statistics of listed Railroad and Industrial Corporations as well as Standard Oil Stocks. Complete Dividend Records, and High and Low prices since organization up to May 1, 1914. No one interested in financial matters can afford to be without this Guide. Attractively bound, (pocket size) for convenient reference.

Copy sent Free on request.

L. R. Latrobe & Co.
111 Broadway New York

An Investment With Speculative Possibilities OHIO OIL COMPANY

(Standard Oil Group)

Earnings Year 1913 - - - \$22,850,000
Dividends paid in 1913 - - - 8,550,000
Total Surplus Jan. 1, 1914 - 63,500,000

Indications point to an increase in capitalization and large stock and cash dividends. Orders executed and correspondence invited

SLATTERY & CO
Dealers in Investment Securities
40 Exchange Place (Established 1908) New York

Shirley President Suspenders

Leave you free for every motion

"Satisfaction or money back"

50¢ Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
The C. A. Edgerton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

BONDS

Accepted by the U.S. Government as security for

Postal Savings Bank Deposits
Instead of the 2% the Postal Banks pay, these Bonds will yield from 4% to 5½%

Write for Booklet E—"Bonds of Our Country"—FREE
New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O.

You Must be Trained to

Command

IN times of trouble, this nation trusts its welfare to trained men. In the battles of business only trained brains become leaders—get the big jobs, the thick pay envelopes. Sheldon has developed the power of Business Leadership in 70,000 men—taught them to command men—to command bigger salaries. Let

Sheldon Make You a Business Leader

Sheldon's Science of Salesmanship and Business Building classifies the laws of human efficiency—develops your personality—your business power. Learn and follow them and you are bound to attain leadership and money. 3000 business institutions are using Sheldon's methods with acknowledged success. If you are an employer—investigate.

Get the Sheldon Book Free

Write today for the book that has started thousands to big positions and enviable salaries. It will give you the laws of Business Leadership. Start toward a Position of Command today. Sheldon School, 432 Gunther Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO

For Your Vacation—Board \$7.00 to \$10.00 per Week

Do little mistakes and little troubles nearly drive you distracted? A short vacation in wonderful Colorado will put you up to par again.

I know of nothing more soothing than a trip on the Rock Island Lines' "Rocky Mountain Limited"—every morning from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

None of the annoyances of ordinary travel—your comfort and ease is looked after by courteous employees. They are there to see that you have a pleasant trip. Steel sleepers, observation-club car, beautiful diner.

The "Colorado Flyer" and other fast trains on convenient schedules every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis. Finest, modern all-steel equipment.

We maintain Travel Bureaus in all important cities. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write today to L. M. Allen, Rock Island Lines, Room 723 LaSalle Station, Chicago.

Low fares June 1 to September 30.

6%

Here Are a Few of the Advantages of an Investment in Calvert Mortgage Six Per Cent Certificates

They are issued in small amounts—even multiples of \$100.

They are short term—two years—and payable on demand at any time thereafter.

They draw 6 per cent interest for every day of their life.

They are simply secured by First Mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with a strong trust company.

Write today for the booklet telling the whole story.

The Calvert Mortgage Company
860 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.



Save Money

15c. Saves \$15.00

Repairs your furniture in a moment's time. Everlasting. No Nails or Tools Necessary.

Smith's Furniture Repairer
Is simple and neat. Sold in all first-class Hardware and Department Stores or sent direct. Post Paid, 15c. a box. Agents wanted.
A. P. Smith, Pres. 60 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Ruby for Your Name

To quickly introduce our dazzling blue white Master Gems (United States Letters Patent) and to distribute our beautiful art catalog, "The Story of the Master Gem." We will, for only 2 two cent stamps to cover cost of mailing, send you free a genuine uncut Navajo Ruby bought from the Navajo Indians together with our low cost-price offer for cutting and mounting. Write today—now. (Sellers of Genuine Gems since 1908.)
Francis E. Lester Co., Dept. N. J. 58, Mesilla Park, New Mexico

VENTRILOQUISM

Almost anyone can learn it at home. Small cost. Send today 2 cent stamp for particulars and proof.
O. A. SMITH, Room B257, 828 Bigelow St., PEORIA, ILL.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 500)

Ambitious, Newark, N. J.: Anonymous communications are not answered.

F., Alton, Ill.: The records show that the International Signal Co. as far back as 1883 was labeled "No value found."

L., Detroit, Mich.: The stocks of the Woods Mobilette Co., of Chicago, and the Detroit Cycle Car Co. cannot be classed as good investments because they are still in the speculative stage.

T., Schenectady, N. Y.: The American Real Estate Company's latest annual report made a good showing of earnings and surplus. If real estate values should be maintained the security for its issues would be satisfactory.

V., Shamokin, Pa.: The Montana Power Company's 5's, the P. S. C. of N. J.'s perpetual interest certificates and general mortgage 5's, and the Virginian Railway 5's are all well secured and are well thought of in financial circles.

F., Philadelphia: The Scranton Life Insurance Co. is a minor concern, and, though it reports an increasing business, it still has to stand the test of time. It is a comparatively young company, having been organized in 1907. Its stock is, therefore, speculative.

Subscriber, Chicago: C. & N. W. Pfd. and Com.; P. C. C. & St. L. Pfd. and Common, and Illinois Central have good dividend-paying records and under normal business conditions they should be good purchases at the prices you mention. Most of the standard dividend-paying railroad stocks are fair purchases at present quotations.

H., Ramona, Okla.: Prairie Oil & Gas is a Standard Oil subsidiary. At present its stock is quoted at 44 1/2 bid and 44 3/4 asked. Like all the Standard Oil organizations, it is a strong and well managed concern but has been devoting its dividend money to buying additional property and constructing pipe lines. It has no preferred stock, but has issued debenture 6's due in 1955—1960.

F. T. J. C.: 1. Nevada Cons. Copper and Miami Copper stand well among mining propositions. They have been paying liberal dividends. But even the best of mines must be classed as speculative rather than as good investments. The price of copper is subject to severe fluctuations, which affect profits. At present Nevada Cons. prospects are reasonably good. 2. An excellent way to invest your small capital is to buy good \$100 bonds.

W., New York, N. Y.: The Railway Steel Spring Company manufactures steel springs, wheels, etc. for cars and locomotives. Its prosperity is closely connected with the ability of the railroads to purchase new supplies. It has been doing an increasing business, and if the railroads are allowed to increase freight rates Railway Steel Spring would naturally benefit. The common stock, which was placed on a 2 per cent. basis last May, is regarded as only a fair investment.

New York, May 14, 1914.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the stock exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

Particulars regarding farm mortgages bearing 6 per cent interest will be sent to any of my readers by the W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

Correspondence is invited by Slattery & Co., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Pl., New York, regarding the Ohio Oil Co. as an investment with speculative possibilities.

"The 1914 Investors Guide," giving statistics of listed railroad and industrial corporations, as well as Standard Oil Stocks, will be sent free on request, by L. R. Latrobe, 111 Broadway, New York.

Dependable bonds which may be obtained on an attractive basis are recommended in "Circular J—88," which will be sent to those interested, without cost, by A. B. Leach & Co., dealers in investment securities, 149 Broadway, New York.

Bonds ranging in denomination from \$10 to \$200 and yielding from 5 to 7 per cent., are issued by New York Realty Owners, 299 Madison Ave., New York, who will send on application "Circular 18," giving a full account of these securities.

The bonds of a public service corporation in Oklahoma paying 5 per cent. and possessing special features of safety are described in "Circular X-145," which will be sent on request by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York.

Two-year 6 per cent. certificates, based on first mortgages, and yielding interest checks every six months, are described in a free booklet, which will be mailed on application by the Calvert Mortgage Co., 860 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Income-tax-exempt, first mortgage real estate certificates in denominations from \$100 to \$5,000 and yielding 6 per cent. per annum are dealt with in "Booklet L," sent free on request by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

A description of bonds accepted by the Government as security for postal savings bank deposits, and yielding 4 to 5 1/2 per cent., may be found in "Booklet E—Bonds of our Country," sent free by the New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O.

Safety and 6 per cent. are promised in the first mortgage bonds offered by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, and 1 Wall St., New York. The Company will send to any applicant the "Investors Magazine," and "Circular 557-C," which set forth the facts concerning these securities.

Opportunities to buy time-tested stocks at favorable figures are described in "Booklet 4," "Partial Payment Plan," issued by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, and members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. The booklet will be sent free of charge to any of my readers who may write for it.

HAVOLINE OIL

"It Makes a Difference"

in Efficiency, Expense and Endurance in your car because:

The Base—It is made only from one uniform base, crude oil of tested quality and sameness.

The Process—It is manufactured in a manner which leaves the molecules of the oil entirely whole, thereby preserving its life and increasing its lubricating value. It is entirely freed from floating carbon and impurities.

Result—A uniform oil, that forms an even lubricating "cushion" around the metal surfaces and prevents wear and tear upon them, retains its vitality yet is free from foreign substances. Leaves minimum carbon deposits. Reduces repair bills. Prolongs life of motor and increases its efficiency.

Buy the oil in the Blue Can. Tell us your make and we'll tell you your grade.

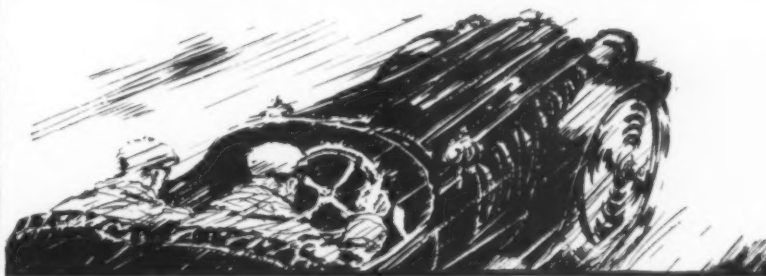
Ask your garageman or write us direct for testimonials of Havoline users, owning your make of car.



2 Five Gal. Cans to the Case.

If your dealer cannot supply you, get it from us direct.

Indian Refining Co., Dept. D, New York



Write for sample cake!

Smell its real violet fragrance. The moment you do you will want this crystal clear soap—the "freshening-up" soap of the dainty woman. Lathers freely in any water. Send 2c for your sample cake. Do it today! Address

The Andrew Jergens Co.,
Dept. 408
Spring Grove Avenue,
Cincinnati, O.
At your dealer's. No a cake. 2 cakes for 10c.

9,059-Word Business Book Free

Simply send us a postal and ask for our free illustrated 9,059-word Business Book which tells how priceless Business Experience, squeezed from the lives of 112 big, brainy business men may be made yours—yours to boost your salary, to increase your profits. This free book deals with

- How to manage a business
- How to sell goods
- How to get money by mail
- How to buy at rock-bottom
- How to collect money
- How to stop cost leaks
- How to train and handle men
- How to get and hold a position
- How to advertise a business
- How to devise office methods

Sending for this free book binds you to nothing, involves you in no obligation, yet it may be the means of starting you on a broader career. Surely you will not deny yourself this privilege, when it involves only the risk of a postal—a penny! Simply say, "Send on your 9,059-word Book." Send to

SYSTEM, Dept. 27 M Wabash & Madison, Chicago

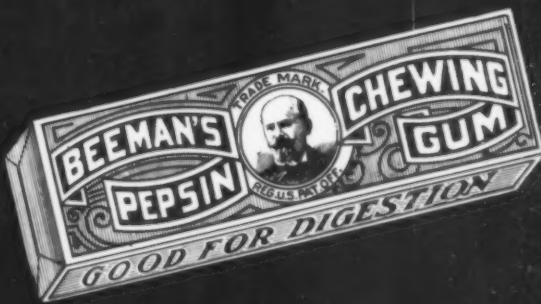
100 Edwin's Havana Seconds \$1.90

FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU BY EX. OR PARCEL POST

Made of Imported Havana Picadura, from our own plantations in Cuba—leaves that are too short to roll into our 15c. cigars. They're not pretty, no bands or decorations, but you don't smoke All 4 1/2 inches long, some even longer. Only 100 at this "Get Acquainted" price. Money cheerfully refunded if you don't receive at least double value. Mention strength when ordering. Our references, Dun or Bradstreet's or any Bank.

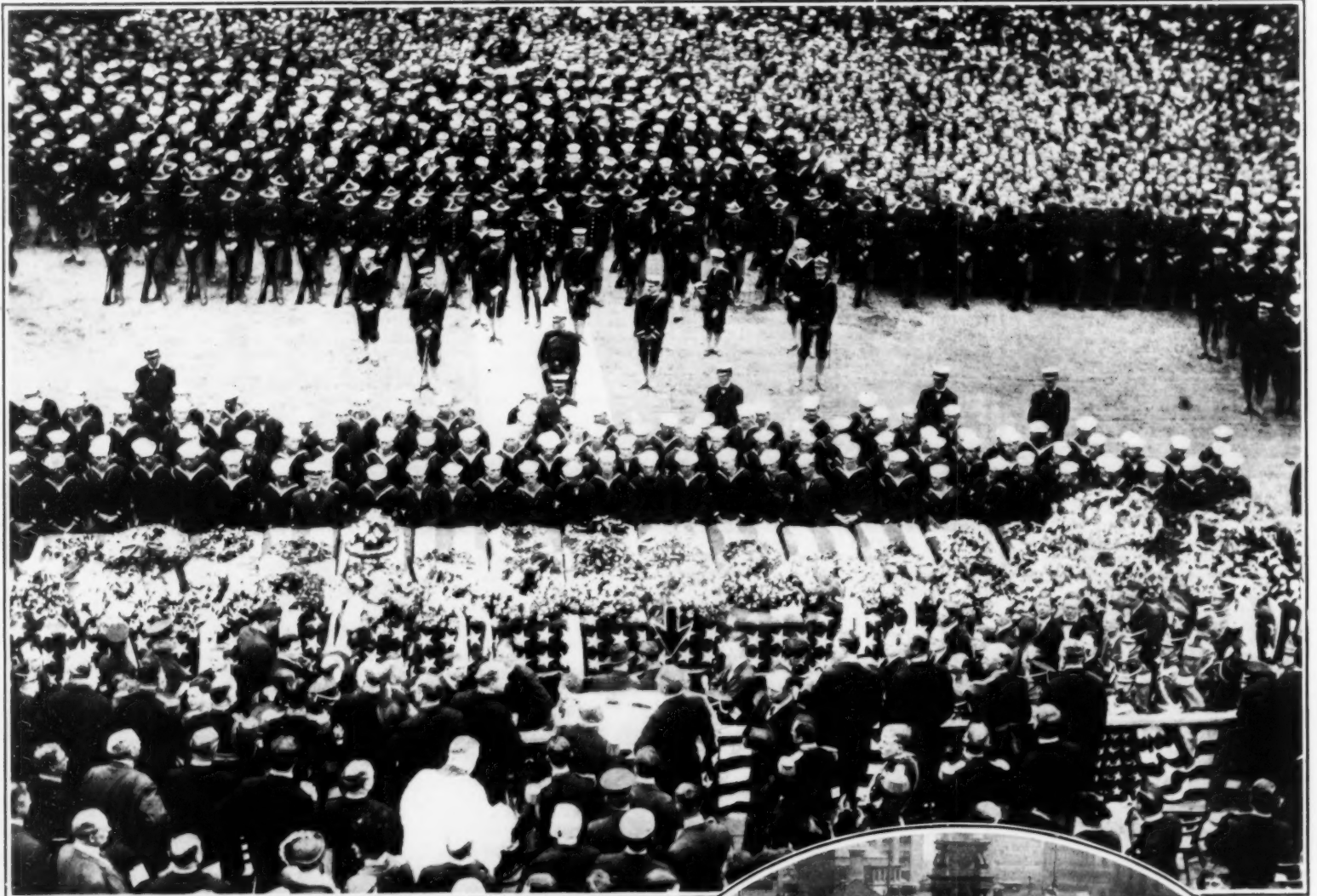
INCHES 1 2 3 4 1/2
EDWIN CIGAR CO., INC.—Largest Mail Order Cigar House in the World
DEPT. NO. 2, 2338-2342 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE



THE ORIGINAL PEPSIN GUM

The Pathos and Vengeance of Strife



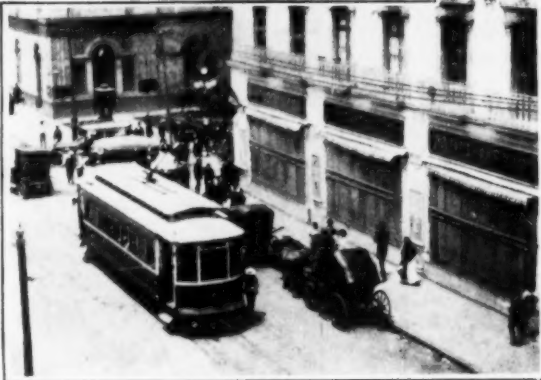
IMPOSING FUNERAL FOR FALLEN HEROES

President Wilson (under arrow) delivering an address at the Brooklyn Navy Yard over the remains of the 17 sailors and marines who lost their lives at the recent occupation of Vera Cruz by the American naval forces. In front of the President were the caskets draped with the Stars and Stripes and adorned with floral wreaths. Sailors and marines were ranked before the caskets and a large crowd of citizens was present. Many distinguished persons occupied seats on the speakers' stand. The President spoke felicitously and with great feeling and paid a glowing tribute to the young patriots who had died in their country's service.



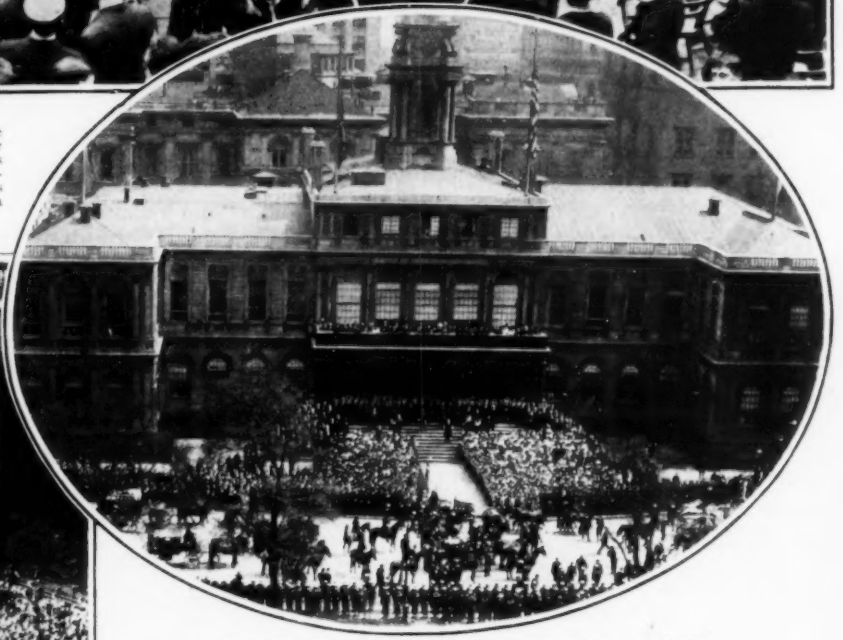
AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL CORTEGE

The remains of the youthful patriots who fell at Vera Cruz were brought to the Battery at New York on the battleship *Montana*. There they were taken ashore and placed on gun caissons and were escorted up Broadway to Centre Street, to the Bowery, to Delancey, and then across Manhattan Bridge to the Brooklyn Navy Yard by sailors, marines, regular troops, national guardsmen, war veterans and other bodies. President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, a Congressional Committee, Governor Glynn, Mayor Mitchel and other officials rode in carriages. It is estimated that one million persons witnessed the procession and uncovered as the caskets went by. These are the names of the honored dead. Sailors—Louis Frank Boswell, chief gunner's mate; Gabriel A. Defabbio, gunner's mate; Francis P. Lowry; Frank Devorick, Elzie C. Fisher, Louis Oscar Fried, E. H. Frohlichstein, Dennis J. Lane, George Poinsett, John F. Schumacher, Coxswain; Charles Allen Smith, Albin Eric Stream, and Walter L. Watson. Marines—Daniel Aloysius Haggerty, Samuel Marten, Rufus Edward Percy, and Randolph Summerlin.



ANTI-AMERICAN FURY IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

When news reached the Mexican capital of the taking of Vera Cruz by our navy there was a popular demonstration against Americans. Mobs surged through the streets shouting, "Death to Americans," and smashing windows of American business places and residences. They also pulled down the statue of George Washington at the corner of Londres and Dinamarca Streets. It is alleged that a number of Americans were maltreated and that at least one was killed. All Americans who could do so went into hiding. The picture at the left shows an American store boarded up in front after the windows had been smashed. At the right is seen the pedestal of the torn-down statue of Washington, with a small gilt bust of Hidalgo, "the father of Mexican independence," decorated with the Mexican colors. The better class of Mexicans deplored the outrages.



NEW YORK CITY HONORS OUR PATRIOT DEAD

When the procession which escorted the remains of the Vera Cruz heroes, moving from the Battery up Broadway, reached City Hall, it halted and an address was made by Mayor Mitchel. The Mayor also laid a wreath on one of the coffins. Six hundred school children sang "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Integer Vitae."





Typewriter Touch by Actual Weight

Now mark the story this test tells. To operate the average typewriter requires a 10-ounce pressure on the keys. Some 7½, some 13½. Mark that the Oliver writes at 6½ ounces—scaled down to 50% lighter! And it wins its leadership in other points, too.

Here again a service to the world—the new model Oliver—the Silent Seven. A benefaction to all mankind. Labor of thousands lightened. With touch so sensitive that experts marvel—the weight of your finger, tapped on the key.

You Can Prove It

Place some small, flat object on a key of the average typewriter. Add enough objects to make the key write. Now perform this experiment with the Oliver No. 7, set at equal tension. Then weigh the two sets of objects. Your nearest druggist can do so if you have no handy means.

Others have made this demonstration. The result is as interesting as it is *conclusive*.

Speed Test

Many are misled by the operator's performance. Oliver capacity exceeds all human pace. And before it leaves our factory we run each typewriter by mechanical tester—each key at a speed no human hand can reach.

Yet, without once piling the letters.

Easy for the Novice

Now all who can touch a key can write at once. Start the first day your Silent Seven arrives. No schooling necessary—no skill. Just the normal practice that comes as you operate.

The Silent Seven

This brilliant triumph has all our epoch-making inventions—visible writing, visible reading, fewest keys, and Printype if desired.

To these have been added the cushioned keyboard, anchor-keys and automatic improvements. With the new paper holder no care is needed—your sheet cannot crumple.

The return of the carriage advances your paper to another line—our famous automatic spacer.

It prevents you writing on the line just written. Now the hardest thing to do with the Oliver is to make mistakes.

17 Cents a Day

Our popular purchase plan applies to the new Silent Seven. And we give you by careful estimate 25% more value! Yet we have not increased the price one penny.

De Luxe Book Free

It fully pictures and describes the Oliver. It coaches you on points worth money if you ever use or own a typewriter. A postal brings it by return mail, free. Write today.

The **OLIVER No 7**
Typewriter

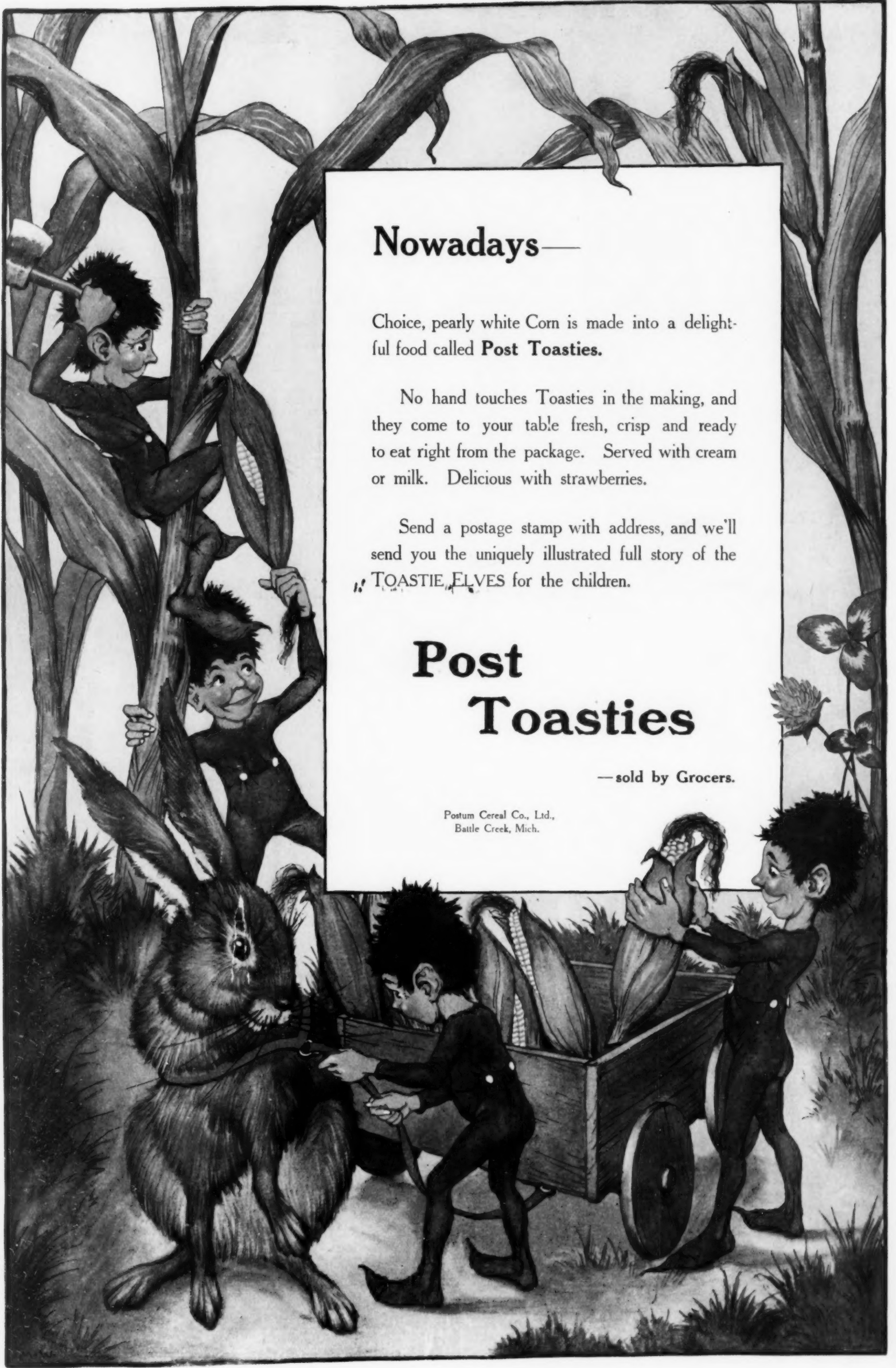


The Standard Visible Writer

APPLY FOR LOCAL AGENCY

and make every hour pay you a profit. No experience necessary. For we give you exclusive sale in your town and train you free through our home course of salesmanship. Over 15,000 honest hustlers now making handsome incomes. Send for "Opportunity" Book free and our Special Agents' Proposition. Tell us why you think you can make good. Write before your territory is assigned.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 1109 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago



Nowadays—

Choice, pearly white Corn is made into a delightful food called **Post Toasties**.

No hand touches Toasties in the making, and they come to your table fresh, crisp and ready to eat right from the package. Served with cream or milk. Delicious with strawberries.

Send a postage stamp with address, and we'll send you the uniquely illustrated full story of the **TOASTIE ELVES** for the children.

Post Toasties

—sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.